

U.S. - Tokens - R 676 R8 U5 1858



RUBBINGS

OF

UNITED STATES COINS

TOKENS

Medals

by EDWARD GROH

1860.

Origin of the Names of States.



MAINE was so called as early as 1623, from Maine, in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company, to Captain John Mason, by patent, Nov. 7th, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

VERMONT was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, Jan. 16th, 1777, from the French, *verd mont* (the green mountain).

MASSACHUSETTS was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. "I had learnt," says Roger Williams, "that the Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills."

RHODE ISLAND was so called, in 1664, in reference to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean.

CONNECTICUT was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. Connecticut is a Mocheakanneew word, signifying *long river*.

NEW YORK was so called in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England.

NEW JERSEY was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted.

PENNSYLVANIA was so called in 1681, after William Penn.

DELAWARE was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la War, who died in this bay.

MARYLAND was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.

VIRGINIA was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England.

CAROLINA was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX., of France.

GEORGIA was so called in 1732, in honor of King George II.

ALABAMA was so called in 1814, from its principal river, it being an Indian name, signifying *here we rest*.

MISSISSIPPI was so called in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the *whole river*, i. e., the river formed by the union of many.

LOUISIANA was so called in honor of Louis XIV., of France.

TENNESSEE was so called in 1796, from its principal river. The word Ten-asse is said to signify a *curved spoon*.

KENTUCKY was so called in 1792; the word is of native origin, and signifies the *dark and bloody ground*.

ILLINOIS was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify *the river of men*.

INDIANA was so called in 1809, from the American Indians.

OHIO was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary.

MISSOURI was so called in 1821, from its principal river.

MICHIGAN was so called in 1805, from the lake on its border.

ARKANSAS was so called in 1812, from its principal river.

FLORIDA was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon, in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday; in Spanish, *Pascua Florida*.

COLUMBIA was so called in reference to Columbus.

WISCONSIN was so called from its principal river.

IOWA was so called from its principal river.

OREGON was so called from its principal river.

MINNESOTA; or, the Wandering Water.

HISTORY
of
Coins & Medals
Principally

American

ILLUSTRATED
BY
Numerous *Fac Similes*

BY

Edward Groh

New York

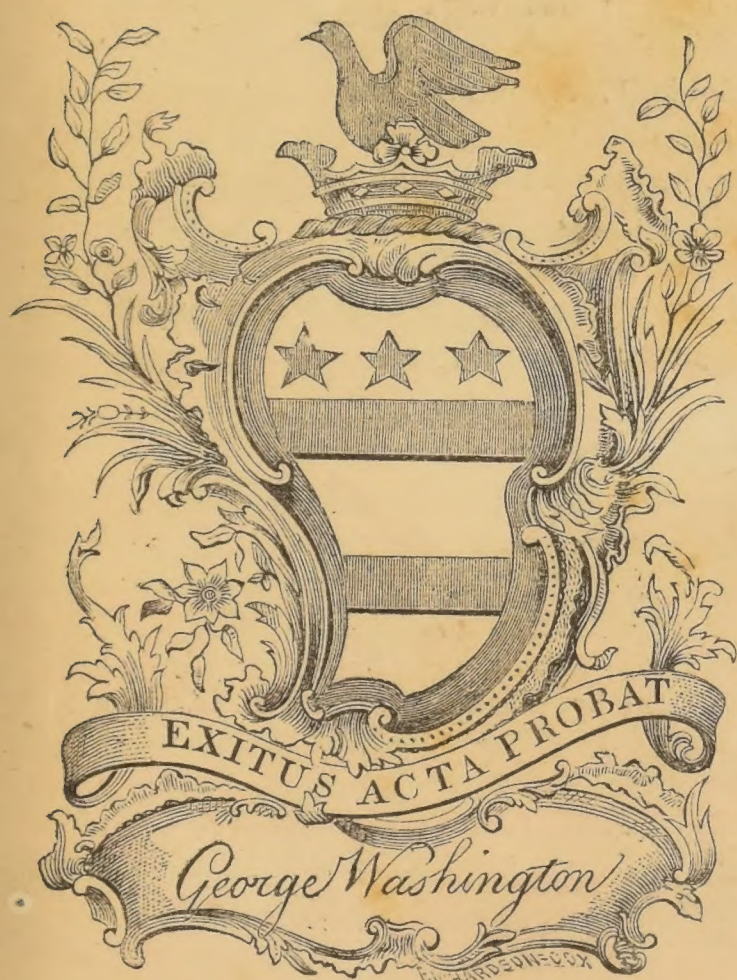
1858



Engraved by W. L. Ormsby

OBVERSE and REVERSE of the ALLSTON MEDAL.

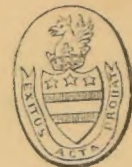
Curiosa Americana.



THE great interest that is felt by all, in connection with the name of WASHINGTON, has induced the publisher to produce the annexed engravings, being fac-similes of various articles once in possession of, and used by, the Father of our Country. The Book-Plate used by him is to be found in nearly all of the books in his library, many of which are now owned by the United States, and are placed in the Patent office; others are comprised in a separate collection in the possession of the Athenæum at Boston, where they are looked upon with proper reverence, and guarded with jealous watchfulness. They are thus referred to in the *Courier and Enquirer* of Nov., 1856: "Of exceeding interest are these volumes, and chiefest those associated with his earliest years. They illustrate the grave, firm, practical boy—the coming man. They tell of the forming purposes of the wise, calm, steadfast, true-hearted republican. It was only by a special effort that this library was preserved to America. Some gentlemen in Boston heard of

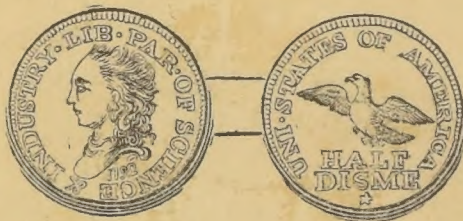
the extraordinary fact that the books were about being purchased for the British Museum, and they roused to their acquisition for their own city. It was like Boston to do a deed so worthy of being done. It was just like us all, that we came so nigh the peril of losing the treasure altogether. But safe they are, and in the best custody, and the gentlemanly Librarian courteously allows of their examination at reasonable times." Such books containing this plate, as have occasionally appeared at public sales and other places, have realized very high prices—the last book sold, of no value in itself, having brought \$30. The seals, of which copies are now given, are from impressions kindly furnished us by Mr. Charles J. Bushnell, of this city, who has in press a work in which they will appear. The smaller of these seals was on a ring worn by Washington, and bears his family coat of arms, with the motto as upon the book-plate, "*Exitus acta probat*,"—"The end justifies the deed"—certainly, a remarkable motto for such a man. The other two were his watch seals, worn together. Their history is somewhat curious: one of them

was lost by Washington himself, at General Braddock's disastrous defeat before Fort Duquesne, July 8th, 1755. The other was lost by his nephew, about twenty years since, in Virginia. Both of these relics, although thus lost at different places and periods, were ploughed up almost at the

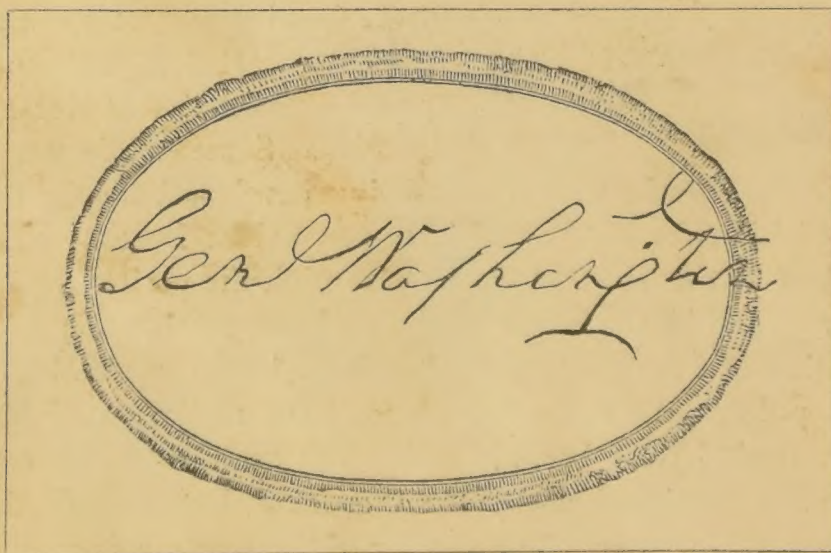


same time in 1854. They were restored to the Washington family, and are still in their possession. Both bear the initials of Washington in cipher; but there is a difference in their execution, one being a fac-simile of his autograph, while the other is more artistically ornamented.


When the Mint was first established in Philadelphia, 1792, several patterns for coin were prepared, to be decided upon afterwards; General Washington, taking a lively interest in the work, visited the Mint almost every day. On one occasion, he brought with him \$100 in silver bullion, which, at his request, were coined into half dimes. Of this coin, we annex a specimen—the profile on the obverse is supposed to have been intended for Lady Washington. These coins are very rare at the present day, not having been used as currency, but intended as presents from General Washington to his intimate friends in this country and in Europe.



The visiting card was the one most generally used by Washington, and it is curious as giving his title of General.



A few words about Coins.



COIN collecting is a pursuit as yet in its infancy in this country. So deeply engaged in the business of the counting-house, of the farm, of the workshop, have the people of these United States been, that they have as yet devoted very little of their time to collecting and studying the chaste and beautiful medals of Greece and Rome; the interesting and ever-varying coins of England, or even the hastily-struck pieces on which the brave pioneers of American independence impressed their quaint but significant devices. And yet the study of coins and medals is at once entertaining and instructive, not alone to him who loves to collect rarities because they are *rare*, and who revels in the idea that he possesses that which his neighbor does not, and cannot possess; but also to the poet, the sculptor, the painter, and the architect. All these may study with advantage the ancient coins of Greece and Rome, which, for beauty of design and excellence of finish, have never yet been surpassed, or even equaled. To the student of History, the inspection and careful study of coins is of great benefit and importance. "It gives us, so to speak, a personal acquaintance with the rulers and great men of the past; it brings their actions, in a manner, before our eyes, and we sit, as in a theatre, with the actors before us." Pope truly says:

"The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Through climes and ages bears each form and name;
In one short view, subjected to our eye,
Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties lie."

Probably in no country in the world has such a host of coin collectors sprung up as in England. Besides the immense collections accumulated in the British Museum, and in other public institutions, the innumerable number of private collectors constantly adding to their treasures, can hardly be realized. Numismatic books, many of them modern, and in most cases valuable, are to be found in every well-selected library. Coin collections of vast extent, from various parts of the kingdom, from France, from Germany, and other parts of Europe, are disposed of by auction weekly in London. And the whole business has attained a dignity and importance that cannot be misunderstood or overlooked. We give on the next page a few of the prices at rare and curious coins have sold for at London auctions during the last few years. We note from priced catalogues of the following sales:—Pembroke sale, 1848; Devonshire, 1844; Stewart, 1841; Thomas, 1844; Dimsdale, 1824; Moore, 1856, &c., &c.



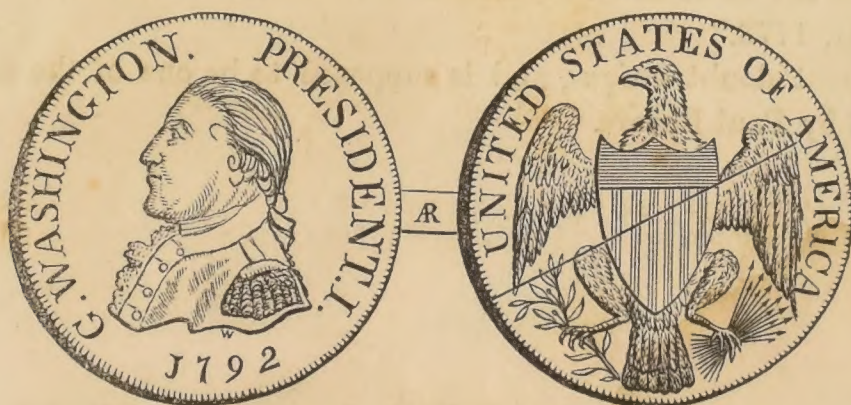
Ruled by W. L. Ormsby

OBVERSE and REVERSE of the STUART MEDAL.

Dies Cut by C. C. Wright

Curiosa Americana.

IN continuation of our article upon the relics of Washington, we take pleasure in presenting our readers, in this number of our catalogue, with engravings and description of two very remarkable coins which have been kindly furnished us from the collection of Winslow J. Howard, Esq., of this city. The first is a silver coin, which can, with propriety, be entitled the "Washington Half Dollar of 1792." This curious and interesting relic of history had long been in the possession of a gentleman in this city, by the name of Bosuet. He took it in way of change for a half dollar, 27 years ago; and had kept it carefully stowed away, only occasionally bringing it out to show to the curious, refusing many offers for its purchase, until lately he was persuaded to part with it, at a large price, to the present owner; in whose hands it will, without doubt, remain, as one of the valuable gems of his collection.

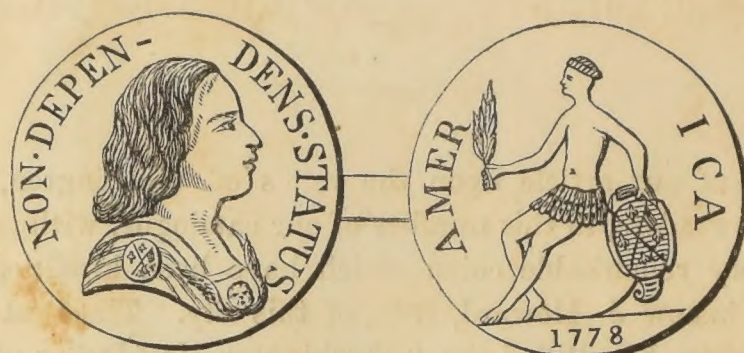


On the obverse is represented a fine bust of Washington, facing the left, dressed in military costume. Legend—"G. WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT I., 1792." Reverse—An Eagle with spread wings, bearing on its breast the American shield, and holding in one talon a bundle of thirteen arrows, in the other, an olive branch. Legend—"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." There is a line which runs across the piece from the letter M to the tip of one of the wings, which shows that the die was broken at the time this coin was struck.

How many coins like the above are in existence at the present time, it is impossible to say; but the present owner considers it unique. If, however, any one of our readers should happen to have an *original genuine*, we would be most happy to know it. The weight of the coin is at the present time, 206 grains. The half dollar ordered by Congress, was to weigh 208 grains.

In 1791, Congress offered inducements to artists for designs for the new coins, "bearing an emblematic bust of Liberty." Some one more patriotic than the rest, placed upon his pattern the

likeness of Washington, the father of his country, and protector of liberty. The device was quickly passed by the Senate; but when it came to the House, it was disapproved of, and by Washington himself, who believed that it would be viewed as "the stamp of royalty," and that it would not only wound the feelings of many friends, but would "gratify his enemies;" besides, the President's delicacy would not allow him to sign a bill of the kind, which might blast his reputation, and the compliment be extended to his successors.



The next coin is in pure copper, and is truly a well-executed design. On the obverse is a bust facing the right, which resembles that of an Indian chief or warrior; on the shoulder, within a small circle, are to be seen a flag and sword crossed, and the *fleur de lis* of France; on the breast is a small head with wings. Legend—"NON-DEPENDENS STATUS." Obverse—Full length figure of an Indian seated on a globe, around the loins is an apron of feathers; in the right hand he holds a branch of tobacco, in the left a shield, with the American flag and sword crossed, and *fleur de lis* the same as on the shoulder-knot of the obverse. Around the whole is the Legend—"AMERICA, 1778."

This piece is without doubt *unique*, and is supposed to be one of the many pattern pieces engraved and designed by Paul Revere.



Coins and Medals

From Jos D Faskett's Coin Chart Manual

Chapter I

The Early Colonial Coins, previous to 1776.

The coins of the first settlers of this country, must have been those of the Mother Country, and it seems as if such was the case. But as the colonies developed themselves, that is, as they grew older and strong in numbers, it would seem necessary that they should have a currency peculiar to themselves. The first coin struck on this continent were what is known as the Pine Tree Shilling, so called from the principal device being the Pine Tree.



Pine Tree Shilling,

Pine Tree Shilling

Mrs Shaw of No 44 Bowry, some time ago
 showed us one of the veritable Pine Tree Shilling
 So often mentioned but so seldom seen
 It was found at Souamus S. I. six or
 Seven Years ago. The Date is 1652
 The device is a Pine Tree, surrounded
 by the Word Massachusetts, which
 is intended for Massachusetts. On the reverse
 side, in the center is stamped the date
 also, the numerals XII. Showing the value
 These are surrounded by the inscription
 New England, and An. Dom. an Anno
 of Anno Domini. The Master of the Mint
 in Mass. at that time, was Capt John
 who received one out of every 20 he made
 as his Salary. He grew immensely wealthy
 and when his daughter - who is said
 to have been very large - was married
 she received as her dowry her entire
 in Pine Tree Shillings

- 48 Shilling of Queen Elizabeth. \$1 25
 49 Roman Consular Denarius of the family Lucretia. Silver. Obv.—Winged Head of Minerva. TRIO. Reverse—The Dioscuri on horseback. CN. LUCR. ROMA. Rare. \$2 00
 50 Small Brass Coin of Constantinus Magnus. \$1 00

Medals.

- 51 The Eccleston Medallion of Washington. Bronze. Obv.—Portrait of GENERAL WASHINGTON. Round the edge, INSCRIBED TO HIS MEMORY BY D. ECCLESTON, LANCASTER, MDCCCV. Rev.—An Indian, with the words, THE LAND WAS OURS. Round the edge, HE LAID THE FOUNDATION OF AMERICAN LIBERTY, &c., &c. A fine and rare medal, 3 inches in diameter. Rare. \$8 00
 52 Washington, Bronze by Du Vivier, 1819. Fine portrait. \$2 00
 53 Kosciusko. Bronze, to match, 1818. \$2 00
 54 FERDINANDUS II. MAG. DUX-ETRURIA, Bronze. On Reverse—Roses, &c. Rare. \$2 00
 55 Marshal Massena, Bronze. Rev.—A Wreath, RIVOLI, ZURICH, &c. \$1 50
 56 Marshal Count Suwarrow, Bronze. \$1 50
 57 Papal Bullæ, or Seal, in lead, of Pope Innocent IV. (1243). Obv.—Heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, between them a Cross, SPASPE. Rev.—INNOCENTIVS. P. P. IIII. This curious Bullæ was found under Antwerp Cathedral. Fine and very rare. \$8 00

Series of very fine French Bronze Medals.

- 58 Louis XIII., by Mauger. Rev.—"Ortus Solis Gallici," &c., Victory in a Chariot, Zodiacal Signs, &c. \$2 00
 59 Louis XIV., by Mauger. Youthful Head. Rev.—Victory in a chariot, "Diverso ex hoste," 1647. \$2 00
 60 Louis XVI., by Du Vivier. Rev.—Head of Marie Antoinette, 1774. \$2 00

- 61 Louis XV. and the Infanta of Spain, by Le Blanc. Obv.—Heads of each. Rev.—The Queen Crowned, &c., 1721. \$2 00
 62 Louis XV. Rev.—Heads of the Dauphin and Maria Theresa of Spain, 1745. Fine. \$2 00
 63 Louis XVI. Coronation Medal, by Duvivier. Rev.—An Angel anointing the King, &c. DEO CONSECRATORI, &c. \$2 00

Seals, etc.

- 64 A white Cornelian Seal in antique gold setting, on which is engraved a very fine Portrait of Washington in Military Uniform, with the words GENERAL WASHINGTON surrounding it. The Seal is of a large size, and appears to have been made about sixty or seventy years ago, no doubt for some friend or enthusiastic admirer of the great hero. It is not only very interesting and valuable as a relic, but also as a Work of Art and an Admirable Specimen of Seal Engraving. \$30 00
 65 A large Seal (copper) on which is engraved a fine and bold Portrait of Sir William Hamilton, the celebrated Traveler and Author, and Husband of the famous "Lady Hamilton." Around the Portrait a Greek Vase, Mount Vesuvius, &c., are engraved. A massive Rosewood Handle is attached to the Seal. \$8 00
 66 Wax Impression of a very fine and large Gem, engraved by Stott, representing "Prince Rupert's Standard at the Battle of Marston Moor, 1674." In frame, beautiful and genuine impression, but slightly cracked. \$1 50
 67 A Miniature Portrait of Lord Nelson, painted by Gobelet, and marked "from Life in 1801." Beautifully painted. A most interesting and valuable Relic of England's greatest Naval Hero, framed. \$30 00
 68 Small Medallion of Lord Nelson, gilt, in frame, fine. \$2 00

Curious and Rare Coins and Medals.

- 1 Pine Tree or New-England Shilling, struck by John Hull, by order of the General Court of Mass., 1652. A capital specimen of the first money coined in America. Rare. \$5 00
 2 Pine Tree Two Pence, 1662. Rare. \$4 00
 3 Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing, struck by George I. for the Carolinas, on reverse a rose crowned, ROSA AMERICANA : 1723 : UTILE DULCI. A rare set. \$7 00
 4 Farthing, ROSA AMERICANA, 1722, rose without crown. Fine and rare. \$2 50
 5 Virginia Halfpenny, George III., rev. Royal Arms, VIRGINIA, 1773. Well executed. Fine specimen. \$3 00
 6 Massachusetts Cent. Obverse, an eye with rays diverging, surrounded by thirteen stars, and the words NOVA CONSTELLATIO. Reverse, U. S. linked together (and forming, when reversed, the letter M), within a laurel wreath; round the wreath, LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA, 1785. Fine. \$2 50
 7 ————— do \$2 00

- 8 An American Coin, or Medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, in German silver, styled in "Losing's Field-Book" and other histories, "the first money coined by the United States." On the obverse, a rising sun shining on a dial; near the sun, FUGIO; under the dial, MIND YOUR BUSINESS; round the edge, CONTINENTAL CURRENCY, 1776. Reverse, thirteen rings, each inscribed with the name of a State, and linked together; in the center, AMERICAN CONGRESS: WE ARE ONE. A beautifully preserved and fine specimen of this rare coin. \$18 00
- 9-11 Columbia Token, no date. Obverse, a head, with the word COLUMBIA. Reverse, figure of Justice seated. Three varieties, each \$1 00
- 12 Cent known as the "Washington Cent," 1783. Fine specimen. \$2 50
- 13-14 ——— Head of Washington on each side, and other varieties, each \$1 50 and \$2 00
- 15 Connecticut Cent. Obverse, head around which the words AUCTORI: CONNEC: Reverse, Liberty seated, INDE: ET LIB. 1787. Fine. \$2 00
- 16 ——— do \$2 00
- 17 ——— Others, rather different. \$1 50
- 18 New Jersey Cent. Obverse, a shield, E PLURIBUS UNUM. Reverse, the State Arms, a horse's head and plough, NOVA CAESAREA. Fine. \$2 00
- 19 ——— do \$1 75
- 20 Vermont Cent. Obverse, head, with words, VERMON AUCTORI. Reverse, figure of Liberty, &c. \$2 00
- 21 Cent known as the "Franklin Cent." Obverse, thirteen links, in a ring UNITED STATES—WE ARE ONE. Reverse, meridian sun shining on a dial, FUGIO, 1787—MIND YOUR BUSINESS. Fine. \$2 25
- 22 ——— Others. \$1 50 and \$2 00
- 23 Massachusetts Cent. Obverse, an Indian with bow and arrow, near his head a star, COMMONWEALTH. Reverse, an American Eagle, on its breast a shield inscribed CENT; around the coin, MASSACHUSETTS, 1788. Very fine. \$2 50
- 24 ——— do \$1 00 and \$1 50
- 25 Kentucky Cent. Obverse, fifteen stars in the form of a triangle; the stars indented with the initials of the States, Kentucky heading the column. Round the coin, E PLURIBUS UNUM. Reverse, a hand holding a scroll, on which is inscribed, OUR CAUSE IS JUST; round the edge, UNANIMITY IS THE STRENGTH OF SOCIETY. No date (struck in 1791). Very fine and rare. \$3 00
- 26 United States Cent and Half-Cent, 1795. Fine and rare. \$2 00
- 27 Cents, 1794. Rare. each 75c.
- 28 Large Cent or Medal. Obverse, beautifully executed bust of Washington; round the edge, GEORGE WASHINGTON. Reverse, American Eagle over a shield which bears the Stars and Stripes; above, LIBERTY AND SECURITY. On the edge of the coin the words AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS. No date. Gilt. Very fine and rare. \$5 00
- 29 Cent. Obverse, TALBOT, ALLUM, AND LEE NEW YORK. Device, Ship under full sail. Reverse, Liberty standing, rudder, bale, &c. LIBERTY AND COMMERCE, 1795. On the edge of the coin, WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT. Fine and rare. \$2 00
- 30 ——— rather different. On obverse, ONE CENT, &c. On the edge, PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF. Date 1794. Fine. \$1 50
- 31 Cents, or Tokens, with Portrait of Washington, 1795. Three varieties, each, \$1 00
- 32 Birmingham Halfpenny Token, 1792. On the obverse, portrait of JOHN HOWARD. F.R.S. Fine. \$1 00
- 33 Dublin Halfpenny Token of James Maculla, 1729. I PROMISE TO PAY THE BRABER 20 PENCE A POUND FOR THESE. Rare. \$1 25
- 34 Satirical Token. Obverse, Janus' head, consisting of portraits of Fox and Pitt, inscribed—ODD FELLOWS. QUIS RIDES. Reverse—A hand in wreath. Scarce. \$1 50
- 35 Sierra Leone Company Penny Piece, 1791. Very Fine. \$1 50
- 36 Coventry Halfpenny, 1793. Obv.—Elephant carrying a Castle. Rev.—Lady Godiva on horseback. PRO BONO PUBLICO. \$1 00
- 37 Token. Obv.—EARL HOWE, &c., portrait, 1794. Fine. \$1 00
- 38 Lichfield Token. Obv.—Portrait of Dr. JOHNSON. Rev.—Three Lions, &c. \$1 00
- 39 Farthing Token. Obv.—Portrait of George III. GOD SAVE THE KING. Rev.—MAY A FLOWING TRADE FOLLOW A SPEEDY AND HONOURABLE PEACE, 1796. \$1 00
- 40 George II. Halfpenny, 1739. 50c.
- 41 Russian Copper Coin of Catherine II., large size, 1774. Fine. \$1 50
- 42 Copper Coin of Louis XVI. of France, 1782. Scarce. \$1 00
- 43 Jetton, or Brass Token of Fred. William III. of Prussia. 50c.
- 44 Silver Groat of Henry VI. of England, struck at Calais. Rev.—VILLA CALISIE, &c. Fine. \$2 00
- 45 Edward I. Irish Penny. Struck at Dublin. Rev.—CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Scarce. \$1 25
- 46 Silver Penny of Canute, struck at York. Obv.—Head. CNVT REX. AN. Rev.—CATE Mo Eofrwic. Fine and Rare. \$2 50
- 47 Roman Consular Denarius. Rare, but rubbed. \$1 00

Early American Coins

Written for the Boston Gay. Aug 23. 1856.

It is well known to coin collectors and others, who have given some attention to this branch of history, that Massachusetts was the first State to coin Money, and that her example was, sometimes afterwards followed by other States - but very few Persons, except those who, indulge a taste for Antiquarian research, are aware of the extent of such coinage.

Below we give, in brief a simple description of the coins struck from 1652-1792.

At the latter period, the Mint of the U. S. was instituted and the several States were prohibited from coining Money.

1652. Massachusetts coined Shillings and Six Pence. They bore upon the Obverse, near the upper Edge of the coin, an indented square, within which were the Letters S. S.; on the reverse, in the same manner, were the Numerals XII. or VI. Very few of this

12
Type was struck, as it was soon
found that the coins were much
clipped by rogues, to prevent which
the general Court ordered, that all
Pieces coined should bear the fol-
lowing devices —

2 Massachusetts Shillings, Six Pence
Three Pence, and two Pence
Obverse a double ring with Massachu-
setts in, a Pine Tree in the center.
Reverse New England. An Dove 1676
with the value in numerals, Fog

3 1776. There is of this date
Copper Coin, believed to be
unique; of nearly the size of a
Half Dollar. Obverse, Massachusetts
State, with a Pine Tree in the center.
Reverse, a female seated on a Globe
holding in her right hand, an
Olive-Leaf, in her left a Staff
around the coin, the Words: Liberty
and Virtue 1776."

1776. Of this date there is a Copper Coin the size of a half Cent, having on one side a Janus head, and on the reverse, Goddess of Liberty 1776. The die for this and the preceding coin, is believed to have been cut by that well known patriot, Paul Revere. Who was by trade a Goldsmith and Engraver.

1776. A Copper Coin of the size of a Half Cent, supposed to have been struck at this time, has upon one side 13 bars. which run parallel to and are equi-distant from each other. Upon the reverse are the Letters: U. S. A. The S being of larger size and partly extending across the other letters.

A Copper Coin about the size of a dime. Obverse a Head with the word Columbia, Reverse a Female seated, holding a balance.

7. 1781. A Cent. Of the Usual Size
On one side, the figure of an Arm
with the Inscription. I cut my
through, Reverse. Value one as you
Phase, with the figure of a Dea
Another variety has upon one side
The pledge, *Et amicus*.

8. 1783. A Cent. on the Obverse
A Head with Washington & Independence
1783. — Reverse, Unity States of America
One Cent Page 216.

9. 1783. A Cent. The Obverse the
same as the above, Reverse, A figure
of Liberty seated, with the words Liberty
States. Page 216.

10. 1783. New York Cent, Obverse
A Head with the inscription
Nova Morac, — Reverse, A
figure of Liberty with the words
Viv. Et Lib. 1783. Page 166.

11. 1783. A Cent. having in the center
An Eye, with Rays diverging from
which are surrounded by 13 Stars

- Around which are the words, Nova
Constellatio, & Reverse, A Breath
with the Letters U.S. And the Legend
Libertas et justitia. 1783. Page 162
- 2 1784. A Cent having on one side
a Sheaf of Wheat, and the Words
Peace and Plenty, Reverse, a full
length figure of Peace blowing
a Trumpet and the Words,
For the Convenience of the Public
1784.
- 3 1785. Vermont Cents, One Vainety
has upon the Obverse an Eye with Rays
extending from it which are divided by
13 Stars, and the Words, Quarta, Secunda
Stella; Reverse, The Sun rising from
behind the Mountains, a Plough
in the foreground; Around the Circle
Vermontensium Res publica, 1785.
Another Vainety has around the head
Vermont Auctori, Reverse, Inde. Et Lib.
1788.

- 14 1785. Connecticut cents of dates 1785. 1786. 1787. and 1788. The obverse has a head and the words, Suctorii bonum, Piceus, a figure of Liberty and the words Under. St. Lib. Page
- 15 1785 A New York Cent, Obverse an Indian with the legend. Liber Libentium. Reverse an Eagle, with Excellitio 1787. Page 10
- 16 1786. New Jersey cents, of various dates, obverse a Shield with the motto E. Pluribus Unum. Reverse a Horses head and a Plough with Nova Caesarea 1786. Page 11
- 17 1787 A Cent, Obverse a female sitting on a Globe, with the Inscription, Communis Columbia 1787. Reverse a Spread Eagle with the legend E. Pluribus Unum. Page 12
- 18 Massachusetts cents and half cents Obverse an Eagle, on its Breast the words "One Cent. around the coin Massachusetts 1787. Reverse

17.
an Indian, near his forehead a
Star; encircling the coin the word
Commonwealth." Page 176.

9 1787. A Cent struck by order
of Congress. Obverse 13 Circles, a
small circle in the centre with
the words United States, in the
center of it, the an Owl. Reverse
A dial with the words August, 1787.
In the Exergue. "Mind your Business."
Page 164.

10 1788. Maryland. Shillings, Six Pence
and Three Pence, New coined at
Annapolis. In 1788. The Shillings
were on the reverse, L. Chalmer,
Annapolis. Reverse, One Shilling, 1788,
In the center, two Birds with a
branch of Olive.

1791. A Kentucky Cent. Legend,
Unanimity is the strength of Society.
In the center a hand holding a
Scroll on which is inscribed
"Our Cause is just." Reverse

16.
fifteen Stars, on each ~~side~~ which
are cut the initials of the
several States belonging to the Union
at that date; around the coin
legend - E. Pluribus Unum. Page

22 1791. Washington Cent, having a
well cut head of Washington
with the words, Washington Presid
On the Reverse a Spread Eagle
with upraised wings, above it
"One Cent," below it 1791.

23 Washington Cent, date 1791, bearing
the head. Reverse a Spread Eagle
holding in his beak a scroll
which is Unum Pluribus, Over
head, "One Cent," On the outer
Edge of the coin, is cut United
States of America.

24 1792. Washington Cent of a large
size than the preceding. Obverse
Head of Washington, and the Inscription
Washington 1792. Reverse a Spread Eagle.

1794. New York Cent. Obverse
Fallot, Munn and Lu, New York
One Cent. figure of a ship in
the center. Reverse a female
holding a staff, surrounded by
the words "Liberty and Commerce"

1794. Washington Cent. Obverse a
bust with "Washington," above. Reverse,
the same head and the words "One Cent."

Cent. Obverse "George Washington, bust
Reverse," Success to the United States,
encircling 15 Stars, divided by rays;
another, half size of the same type.

1783. Washington Cent. Obverse "
Washington President," same die as
to 122 and 23. Reverse half penny
1793, "Ship under full sail."

1795. Washington Cent., "George Washington
head as above, Reverse," Liberty

and Security 1795," with a shield
surmounted by a flying Eagle.
Of this variety there are two by
J. C.

Franklin Medallion,

designed by Daniel C. Groux.

In the center on a pedestal, is seen
statue of Benjamin Franklin, as he
stands in the square before the City.

On the right, Franklin is seen
at the foot of the pedestal; holding
a kite; lightning emerges from a
cloud, and strikes the kite, thus
is the foundation for the application
of Electricity; now for the result:
Professor Morse is seated at the
other side of the pedestal, operating with
an electric battery, which is fixed
against a Telegraph Pole, dividing
two sections of wire. The first
starts from Boston, crosses a picture
Land on which is written "America"

And stops at San Francisco; It
 sets out again at Kamtschatka, after
 having traversed the Aleutian Islands
 from Kamtschatka it crosses the
 Kurile Islands and the peninsula
 of Korea, finishing at Peking in
 China.

The second road starts also from
 Boston, and winds its way along Canada
 and Labrador, to Cape Manswell, in
 Greenland; from thence over Iceland,
 Faroe, etc., to Cape Wrath in Scotland
 then to St. Petersburg and Moscow,
 to Kiachta, frontier city between Russia
 and China; from thence finishing
 also at Peking. The Telegraph
 Pole on the left is provided with two
 indexes in which is written on the left
 hand: "R. T. P. S. F. 20 M. (Road to San Fran-
 cisco in 20 minutes, On that on the right
 is written R. T. P. S. H. Co. M. (Road to
 Peking by Kiachta in twenty minutes.
 When the two roads shall be in practice,

order, which will be by 1786., the
 by sending Messages at the same
 time from the two sections, they
 will meet in less than 20 minutes
 (the time by Electricity being only one
 minute.)

The remarkable Words imagined by
 Shakspeare, nearly 250 Years ago
 will then be realized.

The two telegraph Poles ~~will be~~ are
 surmounted by two Globes, The Old
 and the New World; They are
 connected by a Chain, from which
 a scroll is suspended on which
 is written peace unites them
 On the Pole in the Right, the
 Numerals 13. (are written (the original
 13 States) in an escutcheon; another
 Escutcheon has the year 1776. There
 are two indexes on which is written
 "P. R. S. N. S. Y." ("Travel around
 the World in three Years).

The Telegraph Pole on the left has, on the upper Escutcheon, 40 (meaning that probably there will be 40 states in 1876.) On the second Escutcheon 1876. The two indexes of that Pole have been already described. In regard to the letters B. O. and O. R. O. They will be explained hereafter. The City of Boston is seen in the distance, with a view of the harbor behind the Statue.

The two Telegraph Lines are carried out, on the Medal, in handsome perspective, exhibiting the Wide Sea, covered with Steamers, Vessels &c. The names of the principal Cities and places where the Lines will pass are designated. The horizon of the Sea finishes at the head of Franklin and half of the sun is seen emerging from the liquid Element, the rays forming a halo surrounding the head of Franklin. Outside of the

has is the inscription, Non Omnis
Moriar (his memory, or name, will
never die) on the side base of
the Pedestal.

Benjamin Franklin

Born in Boston, January 17. 1706

Died in Philadelphia, April 17. 1790

On the second base

American Enterprise

I'll put

A Girdle around about the Earth

In forty minutes."—Shakespeare.

Below the base

Dan C. Groux Esq Des

in the Engraving

Inauguration of the

Franklin Statue

Boston Sept 17. 1856

The Medal will have, on the

Reverse, The head of Franklin,
 being the same that was executed
 by Dupré of Paris, in 1786. this
 Likeness being acknowledged the best of
 all that were made of him.

It will be well to ~~maintain~~
 mention that this Medal gives,
 besides its remarkable allegorical
 significations, a very good likeness of
 Franklin and a faithful representation
 of his Statue.
 The Medal is of the diameter of four Inches.

Gleanings of Coins

No 1.

By G. W. S.

Years when coins were not issued.
 There was no Eagles coin
 from 1805 to 1837, inclusive; no half
 Eagles in 1816 and 17; no quarter
 Eagles before 1796, nor in 1800-1
 nor from 1807-23 inclusive, except
 in 1821; nor in 1828 to 1841; no
 Dollars from 1806 to 1838, except 10
 in 1836. No half Dollars 1797 to 1814
 nor in 1815; no Quarter Dollars before
 1796; none from 1798 to 1803. none
 from 1808 to 1814, and none in 1810
 -24-26-29, and 30. No Dimes before
 1796, nor in 1799, 1806, 1808, 1812
 1813, and 1815 to 1819-24-26.
 No Half Dimes in 1798-99. 1826 to
 No Cents in 1815 or 1823*, except a
 Specimen Piece; no half Cent coin

in 1798, 1801, 1812, to 1824, 1827, 1830, 1832*
and more from 1836 to 1841. Amount
of Copper Pieces from 1795 to 1841
was 89.439.030 cents, and 7.444.713
half Cents; Value \$ 931.613.86. All
of which were coined in Philadelphia
Assay Manual 1841.

Old Coins struck previous to the establish-
ment of the Federal Mint. —
From 1778 to 1787, some of
the states issued Copper Coins. How
long they continued cannot be stated;
but at this day those of them that
remain are in the custody of the
Coin Collectors. For a description of these
cents, the reader is referred to the
Dispatch of May 10th. The Cent of
Massachusetts varies in weight
from 148 to 164 Grains; The New-
Jersey Piece 128 to 154 Grains.
The Vermont Cent of 1786 weighs
about 110 Grains.

The Connecticut Cent, is the most irregular of all varying from 96 to 144 Grains.

There are also other varieties, particularly the Iowa Constellation of 13 Stars, and another Piece with the same significant number of Rings, conjoined! Both of which were coined in Massachusetts.

The Constitution of 1787 asserted all these local issues, and vested the right of coinage in the General Government.

Coins of all Nations

The same Book says of the far-famed Washington Cent! In the U.S. while the newly established Mint was trying its powers in an experimental way, in the years 1791-1792 this head of Washington, then President, was stamped upon the Copper Cent. But this being offered to Congress.

was promptly forbidden; it is said (no doubt with truth.) that Washington himself disapproved it. It then very pointedly remarks: If ever a true Republic could depart from the line of precedents this Union might well have done so. In multiplying the likeness of the Father of his Country, there is a note: ^{as} The Washington Cent., of which a few specimens escaped the Mint, is now one of the greatest numismatic curiosities, and is eagerly sought after by collectors. There were two dies materially different.

Mint Laws. — On the 2^d of April 1832 a code of laws was enacted for the establishment and regulation of the Mint under which, with slight amendments the Coinage was executed for forty two years. The denominations of coin, with their rates, were as follows:

Gold. — The Eagle of 10 Dollars to weigh 270 Grains, the half and quarter in proportion;

30.
all of the fineness of 22 Carats,
917 Thousandths.

Silver. — The Dollar of 100 Cents
to weigh 416 Grains; the half, the
Quarter, the Tenth or dime, the twentieth
or half Dime, in proportion; the
fineness to be 1485 parts in 1664
or 892.4 Thousandths.

Copper. — The Cent to weigh
264 Grains, the half Cent in proportion.
Since the act of 1792, the following
alterations in the standard have
been made; On the 14 January
1793, The Weight of the Cent was
reduced to 208 Grains; The half
Cent in Proportion.

On the 26th of January 1796,
President Washington issued a proclamation
(as he had been empowered to do by Law)
that on account of the increase
price of copper, and the expense
of coinage, the Cent should be
reduced to 7 dwts or 168 Grains.

and the half Cent in proportion.

How to Read Coins in the dark. -

Among the numerous experiments with which science astonishes and sometimes even strikes terror into the ignorant, there is none more calculated to produce this effect than that of displaying to the Eye in absolute darkness. The Legend or inscription upon a Coin. To do this, take a silver coin, (I have always used an old one.) and after polishing the surface as much as possible make the parts of it which are raised rough by the action of an acid,

The Parts not raised, or those which are to be rendered darkest, retaining their polish. Of the Coin thus prepared is placed upon a mass of Red hot Iron, and removed into a dark Room. The inscription upon it will become less luminous than the rest,

So that it may be distinctly
read by the spectator.
The mass of red hot Iron should
be concealed from the Observers Eye
both for the purpose of rendering
the Eye fitter for observing the
Effects, and removing all doubt
that the inscription is really visible
in the dark, That is, without
receiving any light, direct or reflected
from any other body.

Of in place of polishing the
depressed parts and roughening
the raised, The reverse of the
Operation, than we shall still
be able to read it from, it being
as it were written in Black
Letters on a White Ground.

The first time I tried the Experiment
without being aware what would be
the result, I used a French Shilling
of Louis XV. And I was not a
little surprised to observe upon

surface in black Letters the inscription
 Bene dic sit nomen dei.

The most surprising form of the
 Experiment is when we use a coin from
 which the inscription has been either
 wholly obliterated or obliterated
 in such a degree as to be illegible.
 When such a coin is laid upon
 a red hot Iron, the Letters and
 Figures become oxydated, and the
 film of the oxide radiating more
 powerfully than the rest of the
 coin, will become more numerous
 than the rest of the coin, and
 the illegible inscription may be
 distinctly read, to the great surprise
 of the Observer. Who had examined
 the blank surface of the coin
 previous to its being placed upon the
 hot Iron.

Letters of Natural Magic. —

There is also another way, which I

have often tried; take a Blank
 Shilling or dime - By paying Blank
 I mean when the inscription is
 illegible - and rub it briskly in
 the hair, right above the nape of
 the neck. The Electricity will
 bring out the inscription.
 The Pine Tree Shilling -

On the obverse it has a Pine
 Tree in the center; surrounded
 by the Legend - in Massachusetts
 on the reverse, the legend is
 An No New England and the
 inscription is 1652 and below it
 XII. It was struck in Massachusetts
 for general circulation through
 New England, and continued
 to the commencement of the
 revolution. Its intrinsic value is
 16 Cents, but is worth a great deal
 more as a numismatic curiosity.

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33.

Origin of the Dollar Sign (\$.) —

The Sign (\$) which is prefixed to Federal Money is called the Dollar Sign. It is a contraction of the Letters U. S. the initials of the United States. The Letters U. S. which were originally prefix to sums of Money expressed in Federal currency. At length the two Letters were moulded or merged into one; a Letter U marked on a Letter S. — But for greater facility in writing, it was written as it is now seen. We used to pay in older time, for the sum of 80 Dollars, U. S. 80 Dollars.

Signification of the Words, Dime, Cent and Mill.

All these Words are significant as to their value. Dime is derived from the French, disme, signifying Ten,

36.
Cent and Mill are from the
Latin word centum signifying
by the 100, and mille, by the
1000. Thus we pay 10 Dimes,
hundred Cents, and a 1000 Mills
make a Dollar.

Origin of the Great.

In the Year 1249. According
to Grafton, the King (Henry III.)
summoned a parliament at London
in which it was enacted that a
Coyn of certain Weight of Silver
called a Groat should be stamped
and that it should have on one
side, A Picture of the King's
Face, and on the other a
cross extending in height to
the extreme parts thereof,
to the intent there should be
no doubt used by diminishing
or clipping the same, Biddings Anno
the Groats present value is 4d or 9cts.

First Coinage of Gold in England.

The Year 1257 is remarkable for the first coinage in England, that is of which any authentic record can be found. The reigning King was then in his 41st Year.

Puddin' says of this that, It is extraordinary that it took Place in the height of his distress for want of Money. This Event is related in a M. S. Chronicle, preserved in the archives of the City of London, which was probably written at the time, &c. the transactions are only brought down to the Year 1267.

The Briton says that in this Year that the King made a Penny of the finest Gold. Which weighed 2. Sterling, and willed that it should be current for 20 Pence.

The Gold Penny mentioned above, can be known by the

following description. On the Obverse the Sovereign is represented crowned and sitting on a Chair of State. In his right hand is a scepter, In his left a Globe. The Reverse has the long Cross, so common on our Coins of a latter date. With a Rose and three small Pellets in each quarter. It is the only Gold Coin which is stamped with the name of the Mint and Moneyer. That makes it quite numismatic Curiosity.

Monograms. On very old Grecian Coins and Medals, And on Coins of the Middle Ages, Monograms are found. They are often found on Greek Medals of the Age of Philip and Alexander. The Monogram X PETRO P. which is Place of the Name of Christ is found on Coins of

Constantine. It resembles a P, placed perpendicularly in the middle of an X. a great many theories have been started to decipher the meaning of these ciphers or characters. And in some instances they have been successful. There is one Work* which starts on the vague theory that the first Letter of every Monogram explains its meaning.

It seems to have been no regular science, but a mere mark, probably the mint mark; the Idea therefore of its being a regular science is simply absurd. A Monogram is perfect when it contains all the Letters it is intended to represent.

Coins of Morocco.

Thomas Salmon says of these Coins in his Universal Geography (London 1758.) The Coins of this Empire are, 1. A. Duc. A small Copper coin

twenty wherof make a Planguil,
of the value of 2 Penn Sterling.

A Planguil is a little silver coin
which is made still less by the
Jews clipping and filling it.

The Jews, therefore, who have
always scales in their Pockets,
never fail to weigh them: they are
received by the Jews who are
Masters of the Mint, by which
they gain a considerable profit
as they do also by exchanging
the light Pieces for those of full
weight. Their Gold Coin is a Ducat
of Hungary, worth about nine
Shillings Sterling, and they usually
give three of them for a moidore.

Merchants accounts are kept in
Ounces, ten of which make a Ducat
in merchants accounts; but in
payment to the Government tis paid
they will reckon eleven hundred ounces and
a half for a ducat.

The Punishment among the Romans for the crime of forging was most severe. During the Republic, false coins if belonging to the common people, were punished with death; those of a superior rank, were sentenced to perpetual banishment, their Estates being confiscated. At a much later period Constantine the great zealously ^{half dollar,} deavoured to terminate the forgery of the public money, and made several laws for that purpose. In A.D. 317. He published an Act which condemned to the flames all such as had been found guilty even of coining Gold from false dies. The Theodosian Code contains many severe laws against the forgery of the Public Money.

The gain by forged money in imitation of silver, at the present day, is very considerable, but in the time

Of the Pennans, the silver of the
 plated forged coins amounted
 sometimes to a fourth of the inferior
 Metal. I found in a plated
 Denarius of Severus the following
 proportion of Copper and Silver,
 Silver, 20.312; Copper 19.688
 In other forged denarius of Julius
 with the head of Antoninus on the
 Reverse — Silver 18.000 Copper 82.000
 A species of fine Copper washed
 with gold, and evidently intended
 to pass for an aureus of the period,
 contained — Gold, 3.750; Copper. 96.250
 Ackman

The Pistons of Edward VI.

Its current value
 was 12 D. It was composed of Silver
 and Brass, and was received unfavorably
 by the People In looking over John
 Haywood's Works, London, 4 to 165.

I came across the following
 Lines. They do not express an

verabundance of Wit, but they do
 express the spirit of the people
 concerning the times. I give them
 literally:

Of ^a Testament. Brass.

I perceive will know that brass is waxen provide
 Because brass so much with silver is above
 And buying both wares, since they meet by brass ^{stand.}
 That match brass holds to stand on the upper hand.

Of Testons

Testons begin to Oxford, God be their spade:
 To studie in brasses now, then to provide.

Of Redde Testons

These Testons look redde; how like you the same?
 'Tis a token of grace; they blush for shame.

Of Stamping

The stamp crabs, we stamp testons, which stamping done,
 We stam upon testons, now beyond the ocean,
 Which stamping of Testons brought it not some skill
 Our stamping on testons could judge them but ill.
 But as the whot sunne melteth snowe away,
 So shall the whotte fire melt cold Testons,
 as folks say.

The for testons leaning, scolding and squaring
 And on testons leaning, stamping and playing
 Of Brass and Silver

Brass hath bene a lye, with silver set up,
 Come I now brass and drink on an ashin cup

From the fifth hundred of Epigrams

Of Silver to be borrowed

Hast thou any lot of silver to lend me, And
 say; hast thou any broken silver for me, And
 hast thou any dypt silver? I had, but tis gone
 Hast thou any crackt gaste? nay, not one
 To silver, broke, broken, dypt, crackt, nor cut;
 He's a friend for friendship not worth a crackt

The reader will see that in some instances
 the same word is spelled differently

Of a Verity, Spelling was progressing
 These Lines created such a reputation
 that the 10th of April 1548. the King
 issued a proclamation calling in the
 Poets, and he further ordained that
 they should be no longer carried
 after the last day of December of the

Scar. The following is a description of one:
 On the obverse the Legend. Edward II. Rex.
 Ang. Franc - Willel - 2c. On the Field
 a thistle surmounted by a crown; on
 its left, C. and on its right, R. On the
 reverse - Insignia. Potentissimi. M. S. Regis.
 S. Aglio. 1847.

Extent of Money, from Jews. in Olden Times.
 Henry III. according to Ruding in
 the year 1250. "Took money from the Jews
 without mercy." taking from them even all
 they had deposited in their treasury.

So that apparently they were entirely
 and immediately impoverished.

But says Matthew Paris, though
 he could make them wretched, yet he could
 not make them poor, (for they were
 counterfeiters of the money and of seals.

Coins of Sweden. —			
A double ducat is	(g)	18. 6.	4. 40.
A ducat	(g)	9. 3.	2. 20.
An Eight Mark Piece	(s)	5. 2.	1. 10
A Four Mark " "	(s)	2. 7.	50.

In regard to Copper Coins, Thomas Salmon says in his Universal Geography, "There are Copper coins (some as big as a Man's hand.) of several values; and as they frequently pay foreign merchants in Copper, the merchants take what comes with them, instead of Bells, when they are to receive money." Of that originated in these times it would pass for a pretty tough Story, but as it was written in 1738 we will consider it truthful.

^{guy}
The Laine. — This is a silver wire about an inch in length, doubled up and flattened on the inner side to receive the impression of some character. It was first made in Arabia; and has become scarce, but it is still used as a money of account. Pelly's Universal Camb.

Jodicaal Capus. — In the same work I find the description and history

of these rare coins." They are pieces of twelve different impressions, representing the twelve signs of the zodiac.

They were coined between the years 1616 and 1624 of the Christian era, by Jehangir, and have been long out of circulation. They are, however, much sought after, and highly valued as objects of curiosity. Each sign, or figure, is surrounded by rays representing the sun; and on the reverse is the following description: This ornamental coin in Agra, found its face (received its impression) in the year — from the Sovereign Jehangir, son of King Akbar.

The zodiacal figures are exceptions to the Mahomedan law which forbids the representation or embossment of figures, but it is said that Jehangir had but little respect for his religion and it is further stated by some writers that his favorite Queen, Nur-Mahal, had obtained permission to reign for one

48.
one day, (others say for one Year.) and
that she caused these coins to be
struck to perpetuate the memory of
her short reign. This account,
however, cannot be quite correct,
as the sales of these papers are
different. The Paper used at present
is valued at 40 cents.

^{2nd} The Carolina Half Penny.

In the year 1694, during the
reign of William and Mary,
there was a copper coin struck,
which is now rarely met with.
It was struck for circulation in
the two Carolinas. On the obverse
it had an Elephant, without any
inscription; the inscription on the
reverse is, God preserve Carolina and
the Lord Proprietors 1694. The
samples found are so defective,
that no just estimate can be made
in regard to its weight. It is common

called the Carolina Half Penny.
The New York Cent.—

This coin is very rarely met with. It bears the date 1783. On the obverse there is a head, surmounted by the inscription, ANA. ELORAC; on the reverse it has the figure of Liberty, VIR & LIB. and the date. It was issued by order of the legislature of the state. There seems to be a prevalent wonder why were all these coins struck?

It can be explained in a few words. By examining the date, we see that they were struck soon after the Revolution. The people had thrown off the yoke of a tyrannical King, and as they cast aside his rule they cast aside all belonging to him; therefore it was necessary that they should have a currency; hence the issue.

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Numismatics. — It is the science of coins and medals. The coin is struck for circulation as a medium of exchange; while the medal is struck in commemoration of some person or some event. Ancient coins and medals are often ^{en}found, in spite of the broad difference between them. They each have on the face, the bust of some person, the sovereign, or an imaginary deity; and on the reverse, some emblematic device or design. The words around the border of the coin are called the legend, those in the middle of inscription, when occupying the bottom part, and separated from the rest by a dot or line, they are called the exergue. Brande says, "The earliest Greek coins which we possess appear to have been nearly of a spherical shape. They contain on the reverse some emblem of the particular cities which struck them and on the reverse deep indentations made by the punch in which the metal was held while the reverse was

57.

struck. These marks, or the die, were
soon brought into a new regular shape
sometimes forming a neat square,
sometimes a circle. Types were after-
wards introduced on both surfaces of
the coin. By inserting some small
Object in one compartment of the die.

Several years ago, there was an instrument
discovered in France, which established
beyond a doubt that ancient coins
were struck with a hammer. It is
made like a pair of tongs, that is, it
has two legs, joined by a rivet. It
resembles two hammers, with bent handles
joined together; the face of one representing
the reverse of the other the reverse. It was of the
time of Constantine, for on the reverse the letters
STANS are visible. On the reverse there is a
Victory, with a trophy and a palm branch.
Legenda D. N. It was discovered at Beaumont-lez-
Caen, and presented to the French Cabinet
by the Maire of that Commune. It was intended
for striking both sides of the coin at once,

that is, by placing the metal between the two hammers, and striking the upper one, a powerful blow.

Classification of Ancient Coins and Medals.

Modern Numismatists have classified Ancient Coins and Medals, as shown in following Table:

Grecian	{	Coin	{	Of Grecia Propria & the Isles
		Monarchie		" Greek Colonies
				" Graeco Asiatic Cities
Roman	{	Monarchie		Kings of Macedonia
				Kings of the States formed out of the Macedonian Empire
		Consular	{	Roman Aspes
Medallions	{	Imperial		Coin of the Families
				Roman
		Medallions	{	Grecian
Barbarian	{	Medallions		Roman
				1 European; of Thrac etc
				2 Asiatic; of Persia etc.
				3 African

Brande says: ^{Copper} Grecian Coins are generally small. The Roman Coinage differs from the Roman in many respects. The greater size of the Copper Coins in early times, and their superior workmanship, the prevailing simplicity of devices, &c. form characteristic marks of difference. In the first period of the Republic they were cast. The singular Copper Coins have separate symbols for the pieces, according to their respective value; as the head of Janus for the as, Jupiter for the Silius, &c. The as also bore the impress of 1, to denote its quality of unity as a measure of value. The "same Family Coins," applied to many coins of the Republic, arose from the custom of inserting the name of some distinguished family in the field of the coins.

A Silver Coinage was first introduced into Rome 266 B. C. The oldest coin was the denarius, equivalent to 10 asses. The earliest of these have the head of Janus, for that which of Rome was afterward substituted on the obverse.

with a variety of Symbols on the
 reverse.. The Roman Imperial Coins
 form by far the most complete and
 varied of which we possess of ancient
 or modern times. The symbols on
 the reverse have been arranged under
 four heads: as relating to Religion, War,
 games, and the embellishment of the city
 under the numerous subdivisions of those
 subjects. The obverse contains the Portraits
 of Emperors & Empresses. The characters on the
 reverse, generally speaking, explaining of the
 type; & expressing in a few brief words
 the history of some occurrence, after which
 the coin was struck, &c. The Legends on
 Obverse mostly contain titles annexed
 the imperial dignity, often & expressed
 in abbreviations. I productive of no
 a little obscurity. No less than three
 hundred portraits are preserved in the
 series of Roman Imperial Coins.
 Of Modern coins a word, Coins struck
 prior to Catherine II. had their device

impressed with a hammer. The system of lettering the edges, which was succeeded by graining, was invented to prevent filing or clipping.

Meaning and Derivation of L. S. D. &c.

L. is from Libra, the Latin for Pound. Crown is derived from Corona, the Latin for Crown. Sovereign and Shilling from the Saxon Schilling, a shield, the picture of which was originally on one side of the coin. D from Denarius Latin for Penny. Farthing is derived from the Saxon word ferthing, fourth. Q. which is sometimes used, also stands for quarter. The Pound from Pondus, a weight, Latin. is not coined the Sovereign taking its place. Its value here is £4. 84; subject however to fluctuations in exchange. Before money was used in exchange coins, a pound weight of Gold or Silver was used in trade. Before Gold or Silver is used, that is coined

it is called Bullion. Pence & half Pence
 were first coined by Charles II. in 1672.
 In weighing Gold, Silver, &c. we use
 the terms Grain, Carat, dw't. &c. & will give
 their derivations. Grain means a kernel
 of Wheat. Carat, is the Abyssinian
 for a bean. Dw't is from Demarion
 Penny, & weight. M. R. from Alnica
 the Latin for the 12th of anything.
 A grain of Wheat will grow, in old times
 was taken as a unit of measure; 32 at
 first made dw'ts. though afterwards it
 was diminished to 24.

Value of Old American Gold Coins.

Old United States Gold Coins are of more
 value now than the ones used at
 present. The Eagle being valued at
 \$10.50.. The half & Quarters in proportion.
 The reason for this is, that at the
 time of their issue the proportion of
 Gold to Silver was 15 to one. That is
 one pound of Gold was worth 15^{lbs} of Silver.

But even after, the proportion was 16 to 1.
 hence they were of still greater value -.
 The Eagle \$ 10.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ The $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ in
 proportion. In 1834 Congress remedied
 this, by ordering that the Eagle
 should contain 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains less pure gold.
 The old Eagles contained 273 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains
 of standard, or 247 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure gold.
 and 26 of alloy; hence the law
 reduced it to 232 grains of pure gold.
 & 26 of alloy. The Dollar (Silver)
 is no longer issued. It contained
 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver, & 44 $\frac{3}{4}$
 alloy. The old Quarter of a Dollar
 is valued at 26 cents, on account
 of its alloy.

Extension from the Irish.

In 1251. the grant to the Earl of Cornwall
 was renewed, for as respects Ireland
 for 12 Years, from the nativity of the
 Blessed Virgin. In consequence of this
 there was an enormous number of

Pence and half Pence struck to pay
the large and frequent subsidies
that Pope Innocent IV demanded
from the Bishop.

Lord Baltimore's Currency.

In 1632, Lord B. obtained a
patent grant as Proprietor of Maryland
and took at that time or in 1661.
When his grant was renewed by the
Second Charles, coined money for
this colony, bearing his Effigy, with the
Inscription: Caecilius Rex, Terrae Mariae
and on the reverse his Arms, crowned
with the inscription Prosite et Multipli-
camini, and the Numerals XII. VI. & IV.
on the respective Coins. He also issued
a small Copper Coin, with the
Legend, Denarium Terrae Mariae,
on the reverse. These Coins are now
extremely rare, and possibly are
not to be found in this County.

The first inscription means. *Pecie Proprietis* of the land of Maria; that is Proprietor of Maryland. No 2. means. Increase & multiply; and the last means. Penny of Maryland. My Readers will recollect that Maryland was named after the Queen of Charles, Henrietta Maria, and the *Pecie* or *Pecillius Calvert* was the oldest son of the first Lord Baltimore, Sir George Calvert.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 2, 1857.

[Written for the New York Dispatch.]

GLEANINGS OF COINS.

BY GUS.—NO. VI.*

The only Latin Brass Coin.—It is a somewhat singular fact, that out of the numerous coins of the Latins, that only one brass one has been found. It bears the inscription M. OTHO. CAESAR. AVG. IMP. P. P., the P. P. meaning Pater Patriae, (father of his country). Ackerman doubts its authority, and thinks there were no brass coins issued during the reign of Otho.† His reasoning is very good when we consider that Otho reigned but eighty days; but Tacitus says that when Otho was elected, the Senate assembled, and voted him the title of Augustus, and the Tribunica Potestas. Now, considering that in old times a medal or coin was struck immediately after an important event, it seems strange that none should have been issued. Some antiquarians indulge in forlorn hope that at some future time a deposit of the coins of this emperor will be discovered. Probably they will take it out in indulging.

Errors of Aburthnot.—The following rich criticism I take from the Ency. Britannica "Dr. Aburthnot's Tables of Ancient Coins, which for nearly a century have been considered in England, and in the greater part of the continent, as of the highest authority, are constructed on the hypothesis that the *denarii* [weighed by Mr. Greaves were of equal purity with English standard silver, and that no subsequent diminution had been made either in weight or fineness. The conclusions derived from

such data are precisely such as we should arrive at, if in estimating the value of a French livre previously to the revolution, we took it for granted that it weighed a pound of pure silver, as in the reign of Charlemagne. Amongst many other things quite as extraordinary, we learn from Aburthnot, that Julius Caesar, when he set out for Spain, after his proctorship, was £2,018,229, sterling, worse than nothing; that Augustus received, in legacies from his friends £32,291,666; that the estate of Pallas, a freed man of Crassus was worth £2,421,875; and which is still better, that he received £421,093 as a reward for his virtues and frugality; that Æsop, the tragedian, had a dish served up at his table which cost £4,843; that Vittelius spent £7,265,625 in twelve months in eating and drinking; and that Vespasian, at his accession to the empire, declared that an annual revenue of £322,916,666, would be necessary to keep the state machine in motion." It then adds very pointedly—"It is astonishing that none of our scholars or commentators seem ever to have been struck with the palpable extravagance of such conclusions, which, to use the words of Garnier—"Out mis l'Histoire Ancienne, sous le rapport des valeurs, au meme degre de vraisemblance que les coutes de mille et un units." They have we believe, without any exception, slavishly copied the errors of Aburthnot; and to this hour the computations in the books on Roman antiquities used in our schools and universities are all borrowed from his work. It should be remembered that from the greater poverty of the mines of the old world, and the comparative small progress made by the ancients in the art of mining, the value of gold and silver was much greater in ancient times than at

ny.)
d
red
typ.

present. But, without taking this circumstance into account, the computations referred to are too obviously erroneous to deserve the smallest attention. Vespasian, we believe, would have been very well satisfied with a revenue of twenty millions; and there are good grounds for supposing that the Roman revenue, when at its highest, never amounted to so large a sum.

Curious Chronicles of Edward 1st.—The peculiarities of this king's coinage, and also the severe punishments which Edward inflicted upon the debasers of his money, are related in several chronicles. Langtoft says:

Now turnes Eduard ageyn to Londen his cite,
& wille wite certeyn who schent has his mone.
Of clippers, of rouncers, & of suik takes he questis,
Olde used traitoures ilk at oyer greues,
Of fele wer handes laid, & hanged yer as theues.
Eduard did smyte rounde peny, half peny, ferthayng,
Ye croice passed ye bounde of all yorghout ye ryng.
Ye kynges side salle be ye hede, & his name writen.
Ye croyce side what cite it was in coyned and smyten.
Ye powere men ne ye preste ye peny prayses no ying
Men gyf God ye lest, ye seiffe him with feryng,
A Yousand & two hundred and fourscore years mo,
On yis mone men wondered fist whan it can go.**

Let me suggest, the words are spelled mostly as they are pronounced, as cite, city, etc.

Holinshead's Account.—I take the following from "Holinshead's Description of England": "I read that king Edward the First, in the eight yeare of his reigne, did first coine the penie and smallest peeces of siluer roundwise, which before were square and woont to beare a double cross with a crest, in such sort that the penie might easily be broken, either into halfes or quarters; by which shift onelie the people came by small monies, as halfpence and fardings, that otherwise were not stamped nor coined of set purpose."

Harding's Chronicle.—The following curious piece of poetry (?) I take from Harding's Chronicle. Let those who aspire to eulogise the new cent, or seek for poetical fame, be not discouraged.

"The king then did great right and justice
Upon coppers and piercers of the coyne,
And newe money made, that they might suffice
Of sylver plate, made out of Boioyne.
The grote, half grote, all in new coyne,
He coyned fast, peny, half peny, ferthing,
For porayll to bye with theyr levying."

*Description of the coin
that King Edward
In the eight
reigne, did
Penie and
of Siluer round*

Coinage of Queen Elizabeth.—In the year 1559, during the reign of the virgin queen, the utmost excitement prevailed in London, on account of a rumor being circulated that base testoons of four-pence half-penny would no longer be current after the end of January, 1560. Of course if such a law were carried into effect, it would be a dead loss to the lower classes.

The excitement reached such a pitch that it was necessary in order to quiet the minds of the people, for the queen to issue a proclamation, which she did accordingly, declaring that all base money which had been decried of late by the proclamation, except the testoon of two-pence farthing, should continue and be current still, as rated by that proclamation, until it could be brought to the mint at London to be exchanged for new sterling money, with allowance of three-pence in the pound to the bringer.

She further ordained that the pieces of two-pence farthing were intended by the late proclamation to be current only until the last day of January, but the time was now extended three months from that date. And it was further ordered, that no person should refuse such base money. In order to be impartial, she restored the Irish coins to their proper degree of purity. Upon which some "bard of the times" composed the following:

Let bonne-fires shine in every place,
Sing, and ring the bells apace,
And pray that long may live her grace
To be good queen of Ireland.

The gold and silver, which was so base,
That no man could endure it scarce,
Is now new-coyn'd with her own face,
And made go current in Ireland.

The Shekel.—The name of a weight and coin in use among the Jews. The weight of the shekel was about a half ounce in English avoirdupois weight; and the value of the coin was 2s. 7d. There were two standards of the shekel: the shekel of the sanctuary, which was used in calculating the offerings of the temple, and all sums connected with the sacred law; and the royal or profane shekel, used for all civil payments. Various opinions are entertained respecting the relative value of these two standards; but nothing certain can be averred on the subject. Wener and Michaelis, without, however, any sufficient reason, as it appears, are of the opinion that the shekel used in commercial transactions, differed from both of these. (See Wener, *Biblische Realwortebuch*, art. "shekel.")—Brande.

J. R. C.—The "coin" in your possession is one of many political tokens issued during the administration of General Jackson. The sentences, "I take the responsibility," and "The Constitution as I understand it," stamped on it, are phrases which, at the time of its issue, were attributed to President Jackson.... We cannot inform you of the price at which the "Universal Journal, published at Paris, is sold."

* The following communication concerning the interesting subject which "Gus" has under consideration, and which he treats with so much ability, speaks for itself. We have not the slightest doubt that "Gus" can satisfactorily answer it.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1857.

Editors of the Sunday Dispatch—Gentlemen:—I have noticed with interest the several articles entitled "*Gleanings of Coins, by Gus.*," published in your valuable paper, but the article No. 3, published in last Sunday's issue, has particularly attracted my attention.

The writer of the articles deserves credit for the pains he takes to enlighten the unknowing, and while I give him credit for his good motives, I am very sorry to be compelled to call him to a little account, for some misstatements which he has made in regard to the New York copper piece, which he says "was issued by order of the legislature of the State."

Now, I should very much like to know his authority for this assertion, for I feel assured he would not have said thus without some authority. I have examined with considerable attention the laws of New York, and have found no act authorizing such an issue, and I feel confident in saying that no authority was ever given by the State of New York for the coinage of the piece described, or for the coinage of any other piece or pieces, gold, silver or copper. Immediately after the Revolution, authority was given by some of the States to coin money, and some of them had mints, but this was not the case with New York. There are several varieties of New York coppers besides the one described, some of which bear upon them the arms of the State of New York, but none of them were made by State authority.

The mistake into which "Gus" has fallen is an important one, and should be corrected, as otherwise it may lead others astray, and thereby do an injury to the cause which he has at heart, and this I am convinced is far from his intention. If the copper he described had been struck by authority, it would have been a coin, whereas, it is nothing more than a token issued by individual enterprise.

I hope if "Gus" has any authority for his statement, he will at once let us have it,—if he knows of any act having been passed, or of any act having been in contemplation, he will at once bring it forward. All are liable to err, but nevertheless until something is brought to light to show an error on my part, I shall not give up my position, that "Gus" is wrong, and I might add that his New York copper was not one of an authorized issue by the State. Hoping you will give this a place in your columns, I remain,

Yours, &c, NUMISMATIST.

† Otho was Governor of Lusitania, under Nero. He assassinated Galba, and was proclaimed Emperor by his soldiers; at last he was overthrown at Brixellum, after reigning but eighty days, and immediately slew himself.

‡ Spoiled, corrupted. § Gnawers, nippers. ¶ Teofte, endow. * First. ** Langtoft lived in this king's reign, and Robt. of Brunno, not long after.—RUDING.

would to bear a double
rest, in such post
might easily be
halves or Quarters;
enable the people
monies, as halfpence
that otherwise were
coined of set
Queen Elizabeth.—
during the reign
and, the utmost
did in London, no
rumor being circulated.
of four pence
no longer be current
of January 1560.

Of course if such a law were carried into effect, it would be a good loss to the lower classes.

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Let bonny fires shine in every place,
 Sing, and ring the Bells apace
 And pray that long may live her Grace,
 To be good queen of Ireland.

The gold and silver, which was so base,
 That no man could endure it scarce
 Is now new-cover'd with her own face
 And made go current in Ireland.

The Shekel. — The name of a weight
 and coin in use among the Jews.
 The Weight of the Shekel was about
 a half ounce in English Avordupois
 weight; and the value of the coin was
 2. s. 7d. There were two standards
 of the Shekel. The Shekel of the
 sanctuary, which was used in
 calculating the offerings of the temple,
 and all sums connected with the
 sacred laws; and the royal or profane
 Shekel, used for all civil payments.
 Various opinions are entertained respecting the

relative value of these two standards.
 But nothing certain can be ascertained
 on the subject. Henry & Michaelis
 without however any sufficient reason, as it
 appears, are of the opinion that the Schilling
 used in commercial transactions, differs
 from both of these (See Henry, *Bibliothèque*
Realwörterbuch, art Schilling.) Brande.

There are several varieties of New York
 Coppers, some of them which bear
 upon them the arms of the State of
 New York. But none of them were made
 by State Authority.

Bushnell

I have before me that which must
 be authentic viz. The Report of the
 Director of the Mint, dated December 8. 1795.
 which in obedience to the command of
 the President was ordered to be sent
 annually to the Secretary of the
 Treasury. In this report the Director
 states, that the issues of the mint, from

its first establishment to this day.
 Dec 3. 1795.) as collected from the
 register kept for that purpose, consists
 of Silver in Dollars, 204.791.

Half Dollars 222.144. half Dimes 86.416.
 Half dimes were coined to 1796 the
 date of the dime. The half-dime
 of 1794 is now quite scarce, and
 even rare.

A Rare Massachusetts Coin.
 In 1776 there was a good sized
 copper coin struck off in Massachusetts
 which is now very rare, it is about the
 size of a $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar. On the reverse it
 had a Pine Tree in the center,
 surmounted by the inscription, Massachu-
 setts State. On the reverse the
 Goddess of Liberty, seated on a Globe
 holding in her right hand an Olive
 Leaf and in her left a Staff,
 with the inscription "Liberty
 and Virtue" and the date 1776.

Charles II. Farthing Page 232.

On the 14th day of December 1660. the King granted, to Sir Tho. Armstrong, Knight, his heirs, &c. by patent, power to coin, during 21 years ~~of age~~ from the date thereof, such a quantity of farthing tokens of copper as might be conveniently issued during said term among His Majesty's subjects in Ireland. And in order to distinguish them from any other tokens, they were to be made of Copper by engines, and were to have one side, 2 scepters crossing one diadem and on the other side a harp crowned with his Majesty's Title: Carolus. Secundus Magna Britannie, Francie et Hibernie Rex. They were to weigh 20 grains or more with a privy mark, from time to time in order to discover the counterfeiting of them; and were to be current in the kingdom of Ireland, and all other tokens were absolutely forbidden.

For this privilege Sir Tho. Armstrong was to pay yearly, during the before mentioned term.

The sum of £ 16. 13. s 4d. of lawful
Money of England, in two payments viz:
on the 24th of June & 25th of December
and if any part was unpaid 30 days
after it became due, then the Letters
Patent to be void. Ruding's Annals.

Coinage of Japan. — The coins of this
Empire are rarely seen here. They are
of peculiar shapes, some being oval
plates, with a few characters stamped
upon them, others being in the form
of a parallelogram. The Gold Piece
called Itzel weighing from 37 to 69 grains
is reckoned to be worth 2 Dollars. The
Panda-guin of silver, weighs 160 grains
about 92 per cent fine, and therefore,
worth 40 cents. Most payments are
made in silver ingots, of several unces
or less, $8\frac{1}{2}$ fine. There are also Brass
Cash, similar to the Chinese, from which
they cannot be easily distinguished. A Spanish
Dollar is valued at from 70 to 74 Panda-guins.

of which 100 go to a silver tater.
(Coins of all Nations.)

Of Coins of Spacious Angelus.
There is a curious Medal within the
British Museum, supposed to have
been the identical seal of Spacious Angelus.
It is composed of lead, and is about the
size of a silver Dollar. It bears on
the reverse the full length figure of the
Emperor, holding a cross and a scroll
and crowned by a celestial hand.
Legend: XICADKIC, PACIAERE. POMIUM
O. AFFIDASE.; on the reverse, the
protrant figure of Christ, with sc. xc.

There is also a very large silver
Medal of Priscus Attalus, who reigned as
Emperor of Rome A. D. 409. On the
reverse, it has the bust of the Emperor,
surmounted by the words Priscus,
Attalus. P. Aug.; on the reverse, Roma
seated full faced, holding in her
right hand a globe surmounted by
a victory, and in her left the hasta;

And the inscription *In Victa. Roma.*
Aeterna. In the Museum R. M. P. S. It
 weighs 2 g 10 aut, 4 Grains, and is
 much thicker than the medallions of
 this Period.

Derivation of *Pecunia* &c.
 Pure Brass is said to have been current
 anciently in Rome, even to the time of
Scipio *Pellus*. Some will have *Janus*,
 others *Numa*, to have first stamped it.
 Then it bore the figures of cattle (*Pecus*;
 impressed whence it was called *pecunia*.

Afterwards it had the double *Janus*
 on one side, and the ship of *Saturn*
 on the other, being so stamped accord-
 ing to tradition, by *Janus* himself.

Heuchtwanger Cent. —

In 1837. Dr *Heuchtwanger*, of this City,
 submitted a Cent to Congress for their
 examination, wishing them to adopt it
 for general circulation. It was refused.
 It was composed of lead and Tin, I believe.

70.
on the Reverse there is an Eagle standing
in a very hostile position upon a snake
and underneath the date 1837. On the
Reverse there is one Cent "on the field
surrounded by a wreath, and around the
Circ. Frenchman's Composition." The
Edge is nicely grained. Take it all in
all, It is a very fair sample of Work,
and if Congress can accept such a
piece of Work as the New Cent, why
did not they accept that? It was
nearly the size of the present dime,
and has a white color. Page 312.

New Jersey Cent.

In 1787 there was a cent struck
in New Jersey, bearing a female seated
on a globe on the obverse, with the
inscription, *Communio Columbia*,
and the date 1787 on the
reverse a spread Eagle, surrounded
by the words or legend. *Expluribus
Unum*. It is now scarce.

Vermont Cent. — In 1785 there was a coin struck in Vermont, and which has since become quite rare. The following is the description of it: On the Reverse, there is an eye in the Centre with 13 rays diverging from it separated by 13 Stars, together with the inscription, "Quarto Decima Stella"; On the reverse, the sun rising in the distance, from behind Mountains, and a plow in the foreground, and the inscription, "Vermont Ensium Respublica", and the date 1785. There is another kind which I have noticed before.

Page 180.

To distinguish Genuine from Counterfeit they never have any varnish, unless it be counterfeit and then it is very easy to discover it for it is usually black, greasy and shining and is found soft upon friction; whereas the antique varnish is extremely tight and hard as the metal itself.

Carolina Penny. — In 1722. a
Penny, and two Penny Piece was struck
for the Carolinas. These bore on
the reverse the head of George I with
Inscription, Georgius D. G. Mag. Britan.
Kib. Rex, Reverse Popa, Americana
White Dulci 1722. Page 178.

Poland Coins — The ducat 1792. has
a full length figure of the King, with
name & title, thus

Stanislaus Aug D. G. Pol. M. D. L.
that is Stanislaus Augustus, by grace of God
King of Poland, Grand duke of Lithuania
Reverse

Granta Aurea, Polni. Ad Leg. Imper.
Gold Coins of Poland according to the
Law of the Empire.

The Ducat 1791. has the head of the
King with name and titles as
above, Reverse a wreath con-
taining the Herbs.

Anno Annus Poloniae Anno Etc.
Gold Coin of Poland in the Years Etc.

Silver Coin. — The Rix Dollar. —
 Head of the reigning King, with name
 and titles, as in the ducat, Reverse
 Arms of Poland. Legend
 X Ex Marca Brandenburg.
 Ten from the mark fine. Cologne weight,
 Round the Edge.
 Pignus Fidei Publice.
 A Pledge of the public faith.
 On the half Rix Dollar is
 XX Ex Marca. Etc.
 And on the new six dollar
 14 1/2 Ex Marca Etc.
 And on the bottom 6 gl. 6 g. lts.,
 or Polish florins.

Philip Universal Cambrist.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 30, 1857.

[Written for the New York Dispatch.]

GLEANINGS OF COINS.

BY GUS.—NO. X.

An odd sermon.—The following sarcastic sermon was delivered on the 8th of March, 1549, by Bishop Lattimer. It seems that on a previous occasion he had spoken rather jokingly about the new currency of King Edward, VI. For this he was accused of sedition. So he came out in the following:

"Thus they burdened me ever with sedition. And wot ye want? I chanced in my last sermon to speak a merry word of the new shilling, to refresh my auditory, how I was like to put away my new shilling for an old groat, I was therein noted to speak seditiously. I have now gotten one more fellowe, a companion of sedition, and wo you who is my fellowe? Esay* the prophet. It

spake but of a little prettie shilling, but he speaketh to Jerusalem after another sort, and was so bold as to meddle with their coynes. Thou proud, thou haughty city of Jerusalem. *Argentum tuum versum est in scoriā*, thy silver is turned into what; int testions *Scoriā*, into dross. Ah seditious, wretch what had he to do with the mint? Why should he not have left that matter to some masters of policy to reprove? Thy silver is dross, it is not fine, it is counterfeit, thy silver is turned; thou hadst n silver. What pertained that to Esay? Marry, he replied a piece of diversity in that policy, he threateneth God's vengeance for it.

"He went to the root of the matter, which was covetousness, which became him to reprove; or else it tended to the hurst of poore people; for the naughtiness of the silver, was the occasion of dearth of all things in the realam. He emupteth it to them as a crime. He may be called a master of sedition indeed. Was not this a seditious fellow; to tell them this even to their faces."

74.
Charles I. coins.—No date.—None of the coins of King Charles I. I mean those coined in the Tower of London, were dated; yet may the several times of their vintage be known, by the following account mint marks used in his reign. And it appears by the register of the several trials of the pixy that the moneys coined from the beginning of his Majesty's reign to the 7th of July, 1625, were marked with a trefoil; those from that date to the 26th of June 1626 with a *fleur de lis*; to the 27th of April 1627 first with a blackemoor's head then with a long cross; to the 3d of July 1628 with a castle; to the 26th June 1629 with an anchor; to the 23d of June 1730 with a heart; to the 30th of June 1631 with feathers; to the 21st of June 1632 with a rose; to the 11th of July 1633 with a harp; to the 27th of June 1634 with a portcullis; to the 14th of February 1635 with a crown; to the 8th of May 1638 with a ton; to the 4th of July with an anchor; to the 26th of January 1640 with a triangle; to the 15th of June 1641 with a star; to the 29th of May 1643 with a triangle in a circle, to the 15th of July 1644 with the letter (P.) to the 12th of November 1645 with an eye; to the 15th of February 1646 with the sun; and from thence to the Kings death, with a sceptre.—*Folks Tables.*

The Portcullis, or exportable money.—This money is peculiar to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is very scarce. It was coined, by commission, the 11th of January, in her forty-third year, for the use of the East India Company, and, therefore, called *Indian money*. The queen would not admit the Company, at her first granting them to be a corporation, to transport the king of Spain's silver coin to the East Indies, though the merchants pressed it very often, telling her majesty that her silver coin was not known in the East Indies. To which she replied, that, for the reasons the merchants alleged, it was her resolution not to grant the king of Spain's, or any foreign prince's coin, to be sent to India, but such pieces as were coined with her effigy on one side, and the portcullis on the other, that the Indians might know her to be as great a prince as the king of Spain; and that no more should be sent than she or her council should approve. As this was to supply the place of Spanish money, which was not known in the Indies, it was made of the just weight and fineness of the Spanish dollar, or piece of eight reals; and parts of the dollar, viz: in pieces of eight testers, four testers, two testers, and single testers—the tester being equal to the Spanish rial of plate. The piece of eight testers, called the *portcullis crown*, weighed seventeen pennyweights, eleven grains, equal to a Spanish dollar or piece of eight, and to four shillings and sixpence English, and, therefore, may not improperly be called the *English dollar*. The lesser pieces were in proportion, and all bore the same stamp, having on one side, (instead of her majesty's head, which seems to have been first intended,) an escutcheon of her arms, crowned, between E. R., crowned; ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. F. R. ET HIB. REGINA. Reverse: her badge of the portcullis, crowned. POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTORUM. MEVM. An amulet, the mint mark. This was observed all Queen Elizabeth's reign, but in the next was bought off; from that time to 1660 above six millions were exported, besides private adventures; and afterward the same practice was continued in a much greater degree; for an author computes the exportation to our time at no less than one hundred and fifty millions, which was, no doubt, the reason of the scarcity of good money, that brought such immense charge upon the nation for recoinage in King Wil-

liam's time; whereas, had Queen Elizabeth's rule been observed, it would, in some measure, have prevented that inconveniency, and, besides the saving to the public, have done honor to the nation, and drawn in a considerable revenue to the crown by coinage.—*Leake. Mr. Thomas Violet*, in his book called *An Appeal to Caesar*, printed in 1660, has treated largely of these pieces, of which he has the figure, by the name, *the silver coin the Queen Elizabeth allowed the East India merchants to send to those Indies*. He has also, in the same place, represented the figures of three square weight, severally marked INDIA., VIII. TESTERNES, IV. TERTERNES, and II. TESTERNES, respectively; which he there calls, *The standard poyzes of the above said coyne, remaining in his majesty's mynt, within the Tower of London, and in the custody of Sir William Parkhurst, warden of his majesty's said mynt. Folke Pontefract Coins*. The Pontefract money has on one side the letters C. R., under the crown; DVM SPIRO SPERO—for it had been held out as long as there was any hope of relief. Reverse, the famous castle: on one side of it obs.; on the other appears, out of the side of the castle, a hand holding a naked sword; and above the castle, P. C.; underneath, the date, 1648. This is octangular, very broad and thin, and weighs three pennyweights, one grain.

Another in the form of a lozenge, has a hand issuing from one of the towers of the castle, 1648.

A third sort is round, of the same date, but without the hand and sword, and instead thereof, on that side, has the value XII., between P. C., and weighs two pennyweights fifteen grains.—*Leakes Works.*

Massachusetts Coin.—In 1776 there was a copper coin issued in Massachusetts. It was about the size of a half-cent, and had on the obverse the head of Janus, and the reverse, "Goddess of Liberty, 1776." It is supposed to have been designed, if not engraved, by that well known patriot Paul Revere.

New York Coin.—In 1785 there was a cent struck in this State. It was of the usual size, and had on the obverse an Indian, with the legend, "Libertas Libertatum Defendo;" on the reverse an eagle, with the motto "Excelsior," and the date 1785.

Coins of Norway (Norge).—This country was formerly part of the dominion of the king of Denmark, but in 1813 was transferred to Sweden. It has always preserved a separate national character and a distinct system of coinage.

There appears to be no gold coin peculiar to Norway. The silver coins consist of the *rigsdoler species*, of 120 shillings, the half, fifth, and fifteenth in proportion, all coined at the rate of 9½ dalers to the cologne mark of fine silver. The standard fineness is 14 lods (875 thousandths), at which proportion, 8 2-32 dalers weigh a Cologne mark; equal to 445.8 grains to each piece. There are smaller pieces of four and two skillings coined, at the rate of 10 2-5 dalers to the fine mark. These are old established standards; no change was made at the time of the alterations of Swedish coinage in 1830. However, the dalers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark are interchangeable as to intrinsic value. The daler of Norway may be distinguished from that of Sweden by the legend on the obverse; on the former the word *Norges* comes before *Sverigos*, on the latter the order is reversed. Before the separation from Denmark the Norwegian coins were not to be distinguished from the Danish by the legend, but by a lion rampant, and underneath two hammers crossed, probably referring to the silver mines of Norway.

75.
The mines of Kongsberg yielded 17,000 marks in the first half year of 1834, and about the same amount during the whole of 1835.†—Coins of all nations.

The Washington Cent.—This coin is now very rare and is eagerly sought after by antiquarians. There are several varieties of the "Washington Cent," but the genuine one may be known by the following description. On the obverse it has the bust of Washington surmounted by the inscription "Washington, President, and the date 1792. On the reverse a spread eagle, holding six arrows and an olive branch, and over the eleven (11) stars.

There is one variety, of which I have a *fac simile*, having the head of Washington laureated on both sides, the one on the obverse being surmounted by the word "Washington," and the reverse by "one cent." It bears no date, and is the same size of the copper cent.

Another bearing the date 1783, has *Washington, President* on the obverse, over the bust of Washington; on the reverse a female seated holding the cap of liberty on a pole, and the inscription *United States*.

The one having the inscription *Unity States of America*, and one cent on the reverse, and bearing the date 1783, I believe to be worthless.

There is another kind, the reverse being the same as that of the cent of 1806, &c. On the obverse it has the bust of Washington. It bears the date 1783. Any person having a coin of the latter description would oblige me by leaving a *fac simile* of it at this office.

"NUMISMATIST" TO "GUS."

To the Editors of the New York Dispatch:

NEW YORK, August 25, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—The controversy between "Gus" and myself has ended just as I predicted in my last. He has now abandoned his position altogether. He has seized the first chance that offered, and flown from the combat like an affrighted rooster from the cockpit on receiving the first prick of the spur. That he has studiously evaded the issue from the beginning has been evident enough to all, and must have excited every feeling of contempt, but the sneaking manner of his departure must have filled with laughter every reader of the DISPATCH. As the the huge mass of "Gleanings" with which this "Tom Thumb" compiler has been deluging the public press, and forcing upon the numismatic world, he must not suppose that they will be left untouched. There are always two sides to a question, and I am convinced that the Editors of the DISPATCH will, with their usual impartiality and courtesy, hear what may emanate from both. Having lately examined the whole series of these ill arranged and ill-assorted "skeleton" documents, I have found them so full of the grossest errors and absurdities, that I am now well convinced in my own mind that they have been written by none other than by some small sprout of the great "Baron Munchausen" himself, and in order to satisfy others of this fact, a few references will now be given for their consideration.

GLEANING No. 1.—Half dimes were coined in 1827, and ½ cents in 1813, 1832, 1836 and 1840; and quarter dollars in 1824. There is not a collector that I have ever seen or heard of but has one cent at least of 1823 displayed in his cabinet, to say nothing of duplicates laid aside. So much for Munchausen's "few specimen pieces" of this date. His "Nova Constellatio of 13 stars, and the piece with the same significant number of rings conjoined," were not

coined in or for Massachusetts, and the "Washington cents" of 1791 and 1792 were not coined at the "infant mint," as the "infant" Munchausen would lead us to believe. There is not a man living who ever saw a pine tree shilling bearing the legend "MASSACHUSETTS!" What remarkable foresight our forefathers must have had to pass a "Code of Laws in 1752" for the regulation of a mint which was not thought of until 1783, not resolved upon until 1786, and not established until 1892!

GLEANING No. 4.—The New York copper does not bear the date "1783," the legend on the obverse is not "Nora Eborac," nor "Vir. et Lib." on the reverse. Who ever heard before of a head surmounted by an inscription! Besides this, there is a vast difference between a Legend Inscription, as any numismatic work will show. As to its not having been struck by "order of the Legislature of the State," that fact we have already decided.

GLEANING No. 5.—Lord Baltimore did not coin money at all. He ordered some to be coined, but such money was neither coined in "1632" or in "1681;" neither date is right. Any Latin dictionary will show "Tom Thumb" what is the Latin word for increase; and as for Lord Baltimore's money, there are several complete sets of his silver coins in this country to my knowledge, one of which is in my own possession, but I never saw or heard of any, and no one else, bearing such a word as "dresira!"

GLEANING No. 7.—The Pine Tree copper dated 1776 is a mere token, and not a coin. Here, in this "Gleaning," we have the rarest kind of a curiosity, one which Barnum will surely want to have—a "Pine Tree surmounted by an Inscription!"

GLEANING No. 8.—The piece here described as a "New Jersey cent," is not a New Jersey piece at all, and there is no authority whatever, beyond the "skeleton article," or "Tom Thumb," or "Munchausen," for the assertion.

GLEANING No. 9.—The Rosa Americana coins were not struck for the Carolinas, nor for any one or two of the American Colonies, which fact, together with all the facts we have stated, we could incontestably prove, the assertion of "Munchausen," or the "skeleton article," or the "moon excursion," or the "slang phrases," or the "gentlemanly" personality to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Now, gentlemen, here is material enough for a grand discussion *pro and con*, for all the Numismatic readers of the DISPATCH, and as you and I are equally fond of fun, I propose that such one shall take place. Let there be a general turn out, so that all can come and join in the dance. Let the old and the young come, and the black and the blue, and let not the smallest be forgotten. We will divide the combatants into two parties, and we will be outsiders. You shall keep order over one division, and I over the other. What a glorious treat we shall have. Such a rattling among the old coppers will never have been heard before!

And now, Messrs. Editors, one word in your ear. We have no doubt but these "Gleanings," when completed, will be republished in book form. See that we are put down for twelve copies, by all means. We expect, likewise, that full credit will be given to us for our share of the work, as we are quite confident that our foot notes will add materially to the sale. I have no doubt but the "blue man" will gladly undertake the sale of the first edition, provided "Tom Thumb" will let him take his stand under his "head quarters." The author of the "skeleton article" will probably aid the enterprise by the loan of his wood cuts, while the frauks of his "M. C." friend will end the books free and clear of all cost and expense from one end of the Union to the other.

"Gus," or rather "Tbm," is very willingly excused from "noticing" this, for we assure him we have not the slightest inclination to enter the lists again to floor so small and insignificant an opponent.

Hoping we will not be considered as trespassing too much upon your time and good nature by requesting the insertion of this, we remain, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

NUMISMATIST.

* Isalsh.

† Karsten Archives.—The Norwegian mark equals 3857 7 grey grains, and a mark of fine silver would be worth \$10 35 in our money.

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The

3rd Washington Cent. -

This coin is now very rare and is eagerly sought after by Antiquaries. There are several varieties of the "Washington Cent," but the genuine one may be known by the following description. On the Obverse it has the bust of Washington, surmounted by the inscription, "Washington, President" and the date 1792. On the reverse a spread Eagle, holding six arrows and an olive branch, and over the ^{Eagle} Eleven (11) Stars.

There is one variety of which I have a few similar, having ~~on one side~~ the head of Washington on both sides. The one on the Obverse being surmounted by the inscription "Washington," and the reverse by one Cent. It bears no date and is the same size of the Copper Cent.

Another bearing date 1783 has Washington ~~and Independence~~ on the reverse over the bust of Washington, on

the reverse a female seated holding the
Cap of Liberty on a Pole and the
inscription United States.

The One having the inscription
Unity State of America, and one Cent on
the reverse, and bearing the date 1783
to be worthless.

There is another kind, the reverse
being the same as that of the cent of
1816 &c. On the reverse it has the bust
of Washington, It bears the date
1783. Any person having a coin of
the latter description would oblige me
by leaving a fac simile of it at this
Office.

Changes of Coins corrected

Half Dimes were coined in 1827.
and half cents in 1813. 1832. 1836.
1840. and quarter Dollars in 1824. There is
not a collector that I have ever seen or heard
of but has one Cent at least of 1823 displayed
in his Cabinet, to say nothing of duplicates

78.
NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 22, 1857.

"Numismatist" to "Gus."

We had determined to devote no farther space to the controversy between the contributors above-named, but at the earnest request of "Gus," we make room for the following, which must positively be the end of the whole matter as far as the *Dispatch* is concerned:

Reply of "Numismatist" to the "Assay Manual"—A Giant floored, and his Throat cut with his own weapon—Another Foot Note to the "Gleanings"—A few more "Truthful Erratas" for "Gus"—A piece of Advice, and some more new Information for him.

Editors of the New York Dispatch:

NEW YORK, September 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—We find that a new customer has appeared—an antagonist of gigantic proportions has been brought forward to floor us. Several attempts have already been made to do this, but with results most disastrous, as has been seen to all of our opponents. Hitherto, we have fought with "skeletons" and "pigmies"—and, of course, we did not take any pride in such combats—now, we have an opponent whose size we can respect, for he is a "Man." This new comer is none other than the "Assay Manual," or the "Mint Book," or anything else you please, for it passes by a score of names. Now, some smaller specimens of humanity would be terribly frightened to find themselves opposed by such a monster of typography—such a great authority—the only semblance of an authority which has yet been placed before us,—but as we know our strength, and carry a long sword besides, we enter the lists with perfect confidence, and what is more, we promise to show you clearly that this great monster is really no great thing at all, and that we can handle him with as much ease as we have heretofore handled the "Skeleton Article," or "Tom Thumbs Gleanings," or any of the other opponents with which we have been brought into conflict. This great monster, emanating as it did from the "Mint," ought to be a first class authority, but that such is not the case, we will clearly show by a few instances out of many which could be selected—enough, however, to satisfy the readers of the *DISPATCH* of our full ability to do what we promise, which is, in the first place, to give this monster an awful thrust into his very vitals, and lastly, to cut his throat with his own weapon. And now for the tussle.

This great authority (?) speaks of the piece with "Thirteen links conjoined," commonly called the "Mind your Business Cent," and positively declares it to have been "coined by Massachusetts." That this declaration is wholly false and untrue, read the following, and tell us you "little pigmies" who is the "Numismatist" now?

"Resolved, That the board of treasury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece the following device, viz: Thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle with the words 'United States' round it; and in the centre, the words 'We are one,' on the other side of the same piece the following devices, viz: A dial with the hours expressed on the face of it; a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word 'Fugio,' and on the other the year in figures, '1787' below the dial, the words 'Mind your Business,' a piece of advice which "Gus" would do well to follow, and leave "Fowler" to take care of his. As for ourselves, we are not only able to attend to our own affairs, but find time enough in addition, as our readers will admit, to attend to the business of others when they prove deficient, besides giving a lesson, now and then, in Numismatology to compilers of "Gleanings" and "Skeleton Articles."

For the resolution which we have quoted above, and which was passed on the 6th of July, 1787, see *Journals of Continental Congress*, vol. xii. page 83. For the name of the contractor, the amount coined and other particulars of the (not Massachusetts) *Continental Congress* piece, see the same work, ut supra citat.

We have now performed our first promise, and we will not disappoint our readers in the second, as what follows this will show. ("Gus" will admit "we tell both sides with equal coolness")

In another part of this great authority, (?) is the following: "In the United States, while the newly established Mint was trying its powers in an experimental way in the years 1791-2, the head of Washington, then President, was stamped on the copper cent," and again "The Washington cent of which a few specimens escaped the Mint is now one of the greatest numismatic curiosities, and is eagerly sought after by the collectors. There were two dies materially different."

Now, turn to the volume entitled "Pledges of History" emanating from the same source as the "Assay Manual" or the "Mint Book," and of which at least two editions have been published, and read with staring eyes the following:

"The Washington cent of 1791, of two varieties or reverses, coined by one Hancock, of Birmingham, in England, but at whose instance cannot be ascertained, it was however, disapproved of, and a larger copper coin bearing the head of Washington, and the date of 1792, from a die which was also used in restamping half-crowns—the enterprise of some individual."

Compilers of "gleanings" should be very careful, from the experience they now had, how they quote the "Assay Manual" in future as authority particularly in reply to us and "R. S." for as we all have seen, the "Mint" is a sword that cuts both ways—or in other words, a sort of electrical eel, or a galvanic battery, and very apt to discharge most violent repulsive shocks.

—as some musquets so contrive it,
As oft to miss the mark they drive at,
And though well aim'd at duck or plover,
Bear wide, and kick their owner over;
So far'd our squire, whose reas'ning toil
Would often on himself recoil,
And so much injur'd more his side,
The stronger arguments he apply'd;
As old war elephants, dismay'd,
Trode down the troops they came to aid,
And hurt their own side more in battle
Than less and ordinary cattle."

As to the "Nova constellatio of thirteen stars"—it having been found in bad company, it must share the fate of its companion. When some more "truthful" authority is produced, we shall produce a *rebuff* for that, and not before. We enclose a duplicate half cent of 1832, and a sealing wax impression of a half cent of 1836, for the Editors of the *DISPATCH*, with our most respectful compliments. As to the other pieces, we have seen them in collections, and know them to be genuine.

We find, Messrs. Editor, that "Ruding" has been brought forward as authority to show that a *Legend* is an inscription, and vice versa. Now, if "Ruding" ever committed such an error as to speak of an inscription when he should speak of a legend, he is the more to be blamed, for he knew better. That the faults, and not the virtues, of "Ruding" should be copied, is not at all surprising, considering how much easier it is to copy the former than the latter in an author. We have no doubt that if either "Ruding" or "Folkes" had worn a ring in his nose, or a ribbon around his big toe, there would be found one small specimen of humanity, at least, who would be weak and silly enough to follow his example.

We now take leave of you, Messrs. Editors, promising another call should another giant Mint Book be brought forward to measure swords with us. Should that other monster, the "Order of the Legislature," which has been so long in training, be in "order" yet, let him be well greased and brought forward. Our quiver is full of arrows, and we have plenty of grape and small shot, darts, javelins and slings, including also galvanic batteries and torpedoes—and what is more, we do not require training, are always in good humor, willing to receive as well as to give, and always ready at a moment's notice. In conclusion, we re-affirm to the end of time, the truth of all the statements made in our former articles, and everything to the contrary we brand to infinity, as most basely and designedly false.

With our best respects, Messrs. Editors,
We remain, most truly yours,

NUMISMATIST

The Pine Tree Copper dated 1794 is a mere token, and not a coin.

The Piece here described as a New Jersey Cent. Is not a New Jersey piece at all.

The Popa Americana Coins were not struck for the Carolinas, nor for any one or two of the American Colonies. Error. they were. Re

Mr Moses Stickney, of South Danners, Massachusetts, has a Copped Coin with 3 Faces on the Reverse, and on the reverse a Pine Tree with a Rattlesnake coiled at the roots. Its motto simply is A. E. and I think numismatists may set it down as a rarity. date 1662-1794.

He also has in his Cabinet a Silver Dollar, struck by Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, with the head of Washington on the obverse (the reverse I don't recollect.) date 1776 quite rare. John W. Sigfried of Eastern Pa. has in his Cabinet a New Jersey

Cent in very fine condition, with the
Plough on one side and the motto

Eova Caesara, but on the other
side, a Globe, female, and the motto
Communio Columbia. It is not 2 coins
joined together, but a perfect specimen,
rare. Mr Brown of Salem Mass.
has in his cabinet a Pine Tree
Shilling, in fine condition dated 1650.
date fair and plain. He has 19 other
different dies of 1652.

Mr J. J. Michler, of Philadelphia
has in his cabinet a copper Coin with
the Head of George III on one side and
Communio Columbia, with the usual
device on the other, date 1783. rare.

He has also two silver half Dollars,
with the head of Washington bearing
date 1792. He has also a Dime
bearing date 1792. and the American
half Cent of that date - rare.

Wm Long of Phila. has in his
cabinet an American Cent dated

John Cooper Vail

1815 in very fine condition. It is not an altered date but a genuine article. The Mint Statistics up to 1830 is a batch of mistakes. The Quarters of 1824 are very common, also the cents of 1823. In 1827 only 4 quarters were struck from the die. Nickley of Phil^a has one. Long of same City another. Graves Weston of Boston the third and the 43 I've not got the run of.

I do not know of a Cabinet in the Country that ran show a half Cent of 1799. A Dime of 1810. A quarter of 1797. A half Dollar of 1804 or 1816. or a Dollar of 1805. Don't get angry Numismatist because I'm an outsider but I will give 2 1/2 merely to look at a half dime of 1827 and a half Cent of 1813. Outsider

P.S. Many of the Coins considered scarce by Gus. are not so by staunch Numismatist. For Instance. The Half Dime of 1794 is not considered a rarity among coin collectors.

While the New York Cent of 1783
with: Indian & Motto Libertas Libertatem
Defendo, which he has not put down
as rare, is of the greatest rarity.

One sold 2 years ago at a coin sale
in Philadelphia for \$14.50. and
had it been in good condition, would have
brought \$25.00. I only know of one
Washington Cent of 1792, and that is
in the Cabinet of J. J. Michely. Phil.
It is of the same size and weight
as the 1791 large Eagle Washington
Cent. of which I have been informed
468 were struck from the die.

Of the Coinage at the Phila Mint, during the
month of Feb 1858. \$331.000 was in Silver
\$72.360 in Gold. \$2400. in Cents.

⁹⁰
Translation of the Latin Phrases on the
Arms of the different States into English.

Arkansas, Regnant Populi,
California, Eureka,
Connecticut, Qui Transulit Sustinet
District of Columbia, E. Pluribus Unum
Maine, Virgo
Massachusetts, Ense petit Placidam sub libertate
Michigan, Si Quæris Pæniusculam Amœnam
Circumspice Puellor.
Missouri, Salus populi Suprema Lex,
South Carolina, Armini Optusque Parati,
Virginia, Sic Semper Tyrannis †.

In their order, their meanings are as follows.—
1. The People, 2. "I have found it,
3. He who transplanted will sustain;
4. One from many, 5. I direct,
6. She seeks with the sword the peaceful
rest of liberty; 7. If you seek a
pleasant peninsula, look about, I will protect it.
The safety of the People is the supreme Law
Prepared with the will and the means,
There Ever to Tyrants.

From Sunday Times, June 24. 1838

A fine lot was presented to the Virtues
of our City on Wednesday the 6th in the
shape of a pair of coins and medals, at
Bangs, Bro Co. 13 Park Row. the pair commencing
at 14.00, the bidding was spirited

A fine Medal of Hay, by Wright	\$ 4.50
A similar one of Webster	4.50
A medal of Gen ^l Scott, presented by ^{State} Virginia	4.75
1 " presented by Louisiana to Gen Taylor	7.25
The pattern flying Eagle of 1838	8.50
Another " " " " "	4.50
Pattern Gold Dollar 1836	5.75
Pine Sue Shillings \$ 1.12 10	1.50
A beautiful proof of Virginia Jr Penny	2.50
Another not quite so fine	1.50
A Half Crown of Oliver Cromwell	6.25
And a Shilling " " "	4.00
2 Philip and Mary Shillings ea	2.37
1 Great of Mary	2.37
A Queen Ann Facing but of common Type, was knocked down	1.80

Among distinguished American collectors were
Dr Bushnell, Dr Chilton, Dr Allen, Dr Gull & others

85.

Coins, Their Wear and Tear.

A Gold Coin, kept constantly in circulation would last 2000 Years before it would entirely disappear; A Silver Coin would last 200 Years.

The London Illustrated says: Benedetto Pistrucci is no more. (Who had not heard of Pistrucci? It was He who made (with the exceptions of the Shillings and Six Pence) all the Coins of King George III, since the peace of 1815, and the six principal Coins of King George IV.

Look out for Brunswick Half Dollars of 1823. & for brass Six Pence, crossed to represent 10 cent. pieces. They are well plated.

The New Cent Coins are composed of: Copper Nicks and Zinc, & are as large as the Old half Cent pieces.

The mark \$ is simply a Monogram of P. S.

That is, the Spanish Word, *Peso*, which signifies a Dollar.

It is said, a bottle was dug up about Jan 57. at Taylorsville, Ky. a few days ago. containing \$40,000. in old United States Bank Notes, said to be genuine.

Brass, is a solid Metal, Two thirds of brass and one of copper, The Greeks also added a portion of silver and lead.

During the Revolutionary War, Benj Smith now living at Warpole, in this State paid \$100. of Continental Currency for a mug of flip & The Continental Currency was as much depreciated as the assignats during the french Revolution.

For the first twenty two days after beginning to purchase the old Spanish coin, the Philadelphia Mint took in \$68,000 worth chiefly in small sums.

87.

Silver Coins of United States

The first Silver Dollars were struck in 1794. And were of the same type



as Rubbing to 2. The Rubbing to 1.



is called the Crow Dollar and was struck in the first part of the year, 1795 but was given up, and the first

Type continued till the ~~end of the year~~
 1798. When the Eagle on the
 reverse was changed, as in No 3.
 this style was continued till the
 end of Year 1805.



3

No Dollars were struck at the Mint from

4

that year till in 1836. When the old
 style was changed altogether as in
 No 4. There were only 1000. struck.

In the Year 1837 about 50 were struck
 In 1838, about 9 some say there
 were more coined, in 1839. 300
 were struck, which were the last
 of the Flying Eagle Type. In
 the year 1840 we have another
 style as in No. 5 which is continued
 to the present time 1838.



Half Dollars.

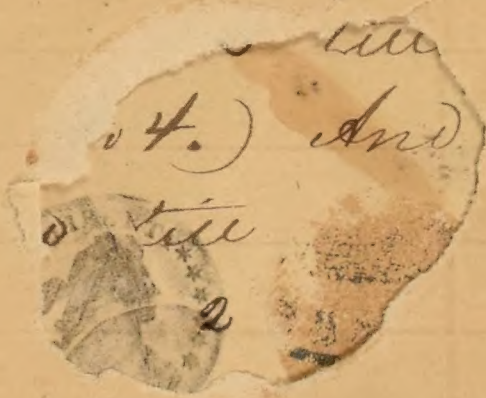
Half Dollars were first coined in the year 1794 and the same type as that of the Dollar.

In 1795 the obverse part was struck the same type as in No 1. The latter part of the same year it was changed to the same style again as that of the 1794 which was continued till the end of the year 1796. The next year 97 we have the Spread Eagle (No 3.) which was continued to the end of 1802.

In 1808 the type No 4. was issued which style remained unaltered till the latter part of 1833 when a few specimens were struck with the Eagle Flying, the same as that of the Dollar. In 1837. The style was altered a little. The Ribbon above the Eagle. inscribed E. Pluribus Unum, being omitted. As also



The 50 C. under the Eagle, spelled in
 full 50 cents. In 1838 The ~~Early~~
 change which was made, is instead of
 50. C. the Words Half Dol.
 The Dollar of 1839 is the same. In
 1840 we have another type as in



3

No 7. which was continued till the



4

present time, There was a slight



5



difference in the type of 1833.



6



The Eagle being encircled in Sun, Ray

^{was}
read Eagle
timed to
In 1808

7



And the date enclosed with Dart Head
(to 8.) which took Place, as the Weight of

8

each was changed & made considerably lighter
Run of Silver

Quarter Dollars



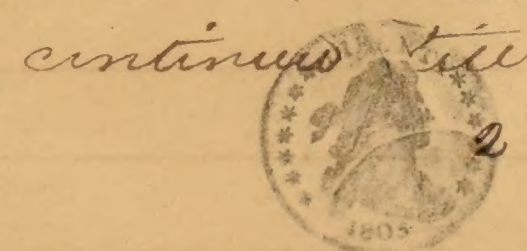
2

The first Quarter was struck in 1796 (No. 1)



4

From 1797 we have type No 2. till the end of 1807. when we have No 3 till in 1840 when it was changed as in (No 4.) And the same type continued till the



2

Present time excepting in 1853 when the height in Silver was made lighter, the Eagle



2



was enclosed in Sun Rays & the date with Part Heads.



3



4



5



6



3



4



5



Dimes were first coined in 1796 the same
 style as the Dollar of that year, the
 next year it changed as in to 2. which
 was continued till the year 1808 when it
 was again changed as in to 3. and that contin-
 ued till in 1837 the same year another
 type, without Stars was issued which lasted to
 some time in 1838 ~~and to 4.~~ when Stars were
 added & continued till the present day
 except in 1833 when six heads were
 affixed on each side of the date &c.

Half Dimes were first struck
 in 179



The Eagle.

The eagle, as an emblem, is not, as is general supposed, of Roman origin.—Xenophon describes the sceptre of the Persian kings as “a long staff, surmounted by an eagle with spread wings.” According to Aristophanes the sceptres of Menelaus and Agamemnon were also surmounted with eagles. The wolf of Romulus and Remus was the emblem of the Romans before the adoption of the eagle. The Etruscans brought the first eagle mounted sceptre to Rome, in the time of Tarquin the Elder. The kings who succeeded him adopted the symbol, a practice which was finally consecrated by the Emperors. In 1820, a bronze eagle, weighing 8 pounds, was discovered in a little village in Germany, among the ruins of an old Roman fortification. The cabinet of Vienna possesses a cameo representing on one side the head of Augustus, and on the other an eagle, holding in his claws a crown of oak leaves. The eagle, with one or more heads, is now the national emblem of Prussia, Austria, Russia, France, and the United States. A white eagle was the emblem of Poland during its days of prosperity and glory.



Journal of Commerce

1857





The Design of Queen Victoria's great seal represents Her in royal robes, seated on a splendid caparisoned charger, which is led by a Page.

American Gold Coin in any Amount, American Silver to five Dollars, three cent pieces to the amount of 30 cents, and 1 cent pieces to the amount of 10 cents, are legal tender.

In Electrotyping, every ounce of copper deposited requires the solution of somewhat more than an ounce of Zinc from the Zinc Plate of the battery. Five or Six Electrotypes may be made at once without increasing this Expense, by arranging in succession several plates, each containing a mould and a Copper plate ~~attached~~ connected by a wire with the mould in the next one.

About Two Grosats and half Grosats, supposed to have been of the reign of Edward III. have been discovered in a sand Pit on the estate of Auchlishie, in Scotland.

The Silver Coins most prized by jewelers for melting, are those bearing the stamp of the United States Mint prior to the late revision of the standard. The Quarters, and Half Dollars of the old standard command a premium of 4 for Cent, and French 5 Franc pieces, & Spanish milled Dollars are the only other Coins regarded with equal favor by the melters.

Not a Red Cent. The phrase must not go out of vogue, for there will soon not be a red Cent in circulation, The new Cent after it has been used a little is of the color of Stale Soap. Suds.

The lowest sum at which the Sheet of Snuff is estimated is 56 Cents. So Abraham paid \$24 for a burial Place.

A person belonging to Bangor, England, in getting change for a Shilling, was struck with something uncommon in one of the Pence. On examination it was found that the obverse & reverse of the Coin were divided, but united with a fine screw. Being opened, a half Penny was inclosed, which also was divided; Having opened a Farthing was inclosed and also divided; and being opened a half farthing was inclosed. This elaborate Penny is the same as the old heavy Penny of George III. date 1799.

The Phil. Ledger states, that there have been coined and issued from the mint of that City, within the last 3 months, \$1,000,000 of New Cents, weighing in the aggregate forty three Tons.

Two men at work lately on the Lake Shore near Oswego, dug up a Bag containing 16000 ancient French Cents, said to be 7 Franc pieces, worth \$1.09 Cents each. They left immediately for the Philadelphia Mint.

None of the Paper Money of France stamped with the Head of Liberty will be a legal tender after the first of October 1856.

The American Eagle of the old coinage previous to July 31. 1834. contained $242\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure gold.

The most probable explanation of the Dollar Mark (\$) is, that it is a modification of the figure 8, and denotes a piece of 8 Reals or as the Spanish Dollar was formerly called a, "Piece of Eight."

It is stated, as showing the present power of the Mint at England, £. 500,000. Sovereigns were coined and forwarded to the Bank of England within five days and in one week not less than £40,000. were turned out. A feat altogether unexampled in the history of coining.

MEDALS OF THE FREEMASONS.

BY ROB MORRIS, MASONIC ANTIQUARIAN, &C., &C.,

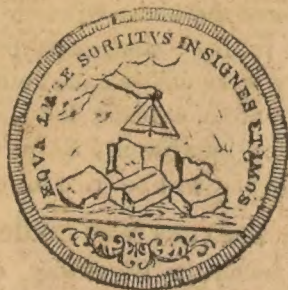
"Bring me a penny that I may see it. And they brought it. And he saith unto them: Whose is this *image* and *superscription*? And they said unto him, *Cæsar's*."—*Mark xii.*; 15, 16.

ARTICLE FIRST.

The investigation of matters stamped with the impress of antiquity is fast becoming a favorite employment with American as well as foreign writers; not the weakest evidence of this is the articles going the rounds of the press in relation to numismatics or the science of medals. That which a few years since was found in such papers as the *London Illustrated News*, and others of that class, forms now a department in many of our home journals, is discussed even in penny sheets, and read by every class of society with curiosity and interest.

In view of this, we propose to the readers of the *DISPATCH* a series of papers upon the *Medals of the Freemasons*. Whatever concerns so large and influential a body of men as the Freemasons cannot surely be uninteresting to the public? A fraternity of four thousand lodges and nearly two hundred thousand men of the best classes of society, banded for purposes of mental and moral improvement, has no common claim upon the attention of the public, nor is their numismatology a light matter to antiquarians. My investigations have given me access to many rare and curious medals, engravings of which, together with brief descriptions and moral applications of the emblems, will form the materials of this series. The Masonic use of ancient devices being moral and scientific, much of our space will necessarily be consumed in that department.

The first medal of this series is the famous *Freemason's Ducat*, issued as far back as 1743 at Brunswick. This is by Andrew Vestner, one of the best engravers of his day, and is one of the oldest Masonic pieces extant.



The design upon the *obverse* of this medal represents Harpocrates, the God of Silence, who as the son of Isis and Osiris stands at the entrance of most Egyptian and Roman temples. He is exhibited here leaning upon a pillar, over which a lion's skin, spotted with bees, is thrown. Upon his left arm is sustained a cornucopia, out of which the various implements of Masonry, the *square*, &c., are seen to be falling. In the possession of the lodge "Charles

of the Crowned Pillar," at Leipsic, is a statue of Harpocrates, of which this figure, with the accompaniments, is an exact copy. The inscription above is *Favete lingvis*, which with the motto below, *Equitas Concordia et Virtus* expresses those qualities and inculcates those doctrines which the true Mason strives most sedulously to acquire and to practice. Freemasonry, it is known, forms a happy centre of re-union for worthy men desirous of a select society of friends and brothers who have bound themselves in a voluntary obligation to love each other, to afford aid and assistance to each other, in time of need, to animate one another to acts of virtue and benevolence, and to keep inviolably the secrets which form the chief characteristics of the order.

Come and let us seek the straying,
Lead him to the shepherd back;
Come the traveller's feet betraying
Guide him from the fatal track.

Come, a solemn voice reminds us—
Come, a mystic fether binds us—
Masons here your duties lie,
Hark, the poor and needy cry.

The *reverse* face of this medal exhibits a pile of building stones, over which is suspended the instrument, the *plumb*, of Justice, held by an arm and hand protruding from a cloud. This symbolically implies that it is only by a just application of *divine morality* that man may be shaped from the rude and unaccepted mass in which he exists by nature, to fill an acceptable place in the temple of God. To be an upright man is our bounden duty; to do justice and to have charity are excellent steps in human life, but to *act uprightly* gives a superlative degree of excellence. Do this, and we become examples in religion, in civil and moral conduct. It is not enough that we are neither enthusiasts nor persecutors in religious, neither tending towards innovation nor infidelity, in the passions only. But we should be zealous *practicers*, observers of and steadfast members in religious duties. In civil matters we should not only submit to, but execute the laws of our country; obey its ordinances and perform all its precepts; be faithful to the constitution of the realm and loyal to our governors; true soldiers in the defence of our liberty. In morality, it requires of us not only that we should not err by injuring, betraying or deceiving, but that we should do good in every capacity in that station of life, wherever the Almighty Providence has been pleased to place us.

The inscription upon the *reverse* is from Horace O. 1st. B. 3. *Aequa lege sortitus iusignes et imos*. Fortune with impartiality yields her honors and penalties.

The Second Medal in the series bears date 1774.



Its history is thus given. During the Turko-Russian war of 1768, to 1774, which closed July 21, of the latter year by the peace of Kainardschi, a war which has had its counterpart in a considerable measure in the late strife between Russia and the Allied Powers, the forces of Russia had occupied the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. Baron Von Gartenberg Sadogusky, who, in 1757 had been Master of the Masonic Lodge at Warsaw, Commissioner General of the Imperial Russian Army, established in 1774, a lodge at Jassy at his own expense under the name of *Mars*.

At the various festivals of this lodge which appear to have been scrupulously maintained in accordance with the ancient practice of "calling from labor to refreshment," the most distinguished officers in the Russian Army, amongst whom are named Field Marshal Romanzo, Generals Melesino, Egelstrom, and Romances, also many Bojaderes and merchants were entertained, and some of these, according to a custom of most of the Russian lodges at that period, were admitted as visitors within the lodge.

As Masonry at the present day is strictly prohibited in Russia, it is proper to say here that the first regular lodge in that country of which we have any knowledge, was formed in 1739 during the Grand Mastership of Lord Raymond, England; the second styled *Lodge of Perfect Union* in 1771, the Master and most of the members of the latter, however, being chiefly English residents, merchants. In 1772 a Provincial Grand Lodge, of which John Yelaguine, a Privy Councillor to the Empress, was Grand Master, was established; but within the last half century the jealous spirit of Russian Despotism has closed the lodges and forbidden the practice of the Rite. It is known that during the governmental freedom the Institution greatly flourished in Russia.

At the establishment of the lodge *Mars*, as above mentioned, this Medal was struck at the mint of

Baron Von Gartenburg; the engraver being Stockholm, and the mint master F. Comstedius. The emblems on the *obverse* are very distinct, and to the instructed eye of the Mason, highly suggestive. That upon the breast of the principal figure is *Solomon's Seal*, a well known ancient device in Masonry. More largely developed it presents the following form:



Great power was attributed by the superstitious in ancient times to this emblem; the readers of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainment* will recal various illustrations of this. "The double or endless triangle in one or the other of its different forms constituted the famous Seal of Solomon, our Ancient Grand Master, which was said to bind the evil genii so fast that they were unable to release themselves. By virtue of this seal as the Moslems believed, Solomon compelled the genii to assist him in building the Temple of Jerusalem and many other magnificent works."

On the left of the figure are displayed the implements and furniture of masonry, the relics of mortality resting upon the volume of divinity, the trowel, square, gavel, compasses, &c. A writer thirty years since blended the following just sentiments with the explication of these symbols; "where is the Mason's trust? The stream of time is not unruffled, and the slender bark must sometimes breast an overwhelming surge. Where is then the Mason's trust? The tempest comes, the waves lift up their heads, the angry elements conspire to hurl destruction on the little ship—she buffets, struggles, founders, sinks? No, she cannot sink. The hand of faith is at the helm and on her brow Eternal Hope. Her strong arm sustains the heaviest burden, her penetrating eye looks through the twilight and discerns a calmer latitude. Yes, various indeed is this world's climate; but our strength is crippled and we cannot reach it. Behold, one cometh as the morning, and the glory of the noonday is round about her. Her head is in the heavens and her strength upon the mighty deep. She leads us into smooth waters and we move on our way rejoicing."

The *reverse* of this medal merely exhibits a wreath of oakleaves, within which are the words "Moldav. Calculum Album, Adiecerunt Maiores, 5774," and it was thought unnecessary to present it here.

The third design in this catalogue is of more recent origin 1835.



This medal was struck in honor of Bro. Charles Boettiger that indefatigable enquirer into the dominions of history and art, by his numerous admirers, friends and chiefly his masonic brethren as a memento mori Nov. 18, 1835, it was executed by the engraver at the Saxon Mint, Koenig. The *obverse* is not given here. It is a likeness of the deeply regretted Brother and being a correct representation of his features recalls to mind that cheerful and friendly spirit in which amidst an innumerable array of literary labor he was wont to welcome every visitor. Its inscription is "C. A. Boettiger Nat. VIII. IVIV. MDCCLX Mort. XVIII Nov. MDCCCXXXV." It cannot be denied that the privileges of masonry in all ages have been made too common. They have been not unfrequently bestowed upon the worthless and the wicked, and the reputation of the society has been injured thereby. Good and true men, "not immoral or scandalous but of good report," ought alone to be honored with them. But looking over the generations past of Freemasons the eye only rests upon the worthy, the distinguished, the lamented; and prominent among these appears such a name as Boettiger.

The *reverse*, as seen above, shows the bird of Minerva, the *Sapient Owl*, attempting to unroll, for the benefit of posterity, the biography of the deceased, which is surrounded by a branch of laurel. The *Roll* is the only emblem strictly masonic upon the medal. It is this which is placed, among other appropriate objects, in the *crypt* of the corner stone of an edifice of any sort masonically inaugurated, and it is this which, with branches of evergreens and many a heart-felt sigh and tear is deposited, as a last token of love, in the open grave of a deceased brother. The motto is "Discipulis gaudens et priscae fontibus artis." Of this inscription it may be said, in the words of one who has devoted forty years to the most popular political and religious systems, and sectarian inventions for elevating and harmonizing the human family into a universal fraternity of peace and mutual good will, that "there is no institution more available, or which may be rendered more efficient and practically useful than

that of Masonry." Should we succeed by our explication of these symbols and historical elucidations of these medals in impressing upon the minds of the reader a correct opinion of the antiquity, unchangeability and universality of this ancient institution, a high purpose will be accomplished. Much of the remains of antimasonic prejudice is yet extant, as discreditable to the age as it is injurious to the cause of truth and virtue wrought out by Masonic hands. An earlier medal, struck in honor of Boettiger, will be given in a subsequent paper of this series.

Bureau of Masonic Literature, 335 Broadway.

Mayland Mint

Dr Holmes in his American Annals
~~also~~ under the date of 1662, says that
 a mint was established in Mayland
 in that year, and cites^{as} his authority
 Chalmer's C. I. 248.

Smallest Coin in Europe

The centime of Geneva is the smallest
 coin proper in Europe, Weight 14 Grs.

The first director of the Mint was
 Sophia Rittenhouse.

The Mints are 11 in number,
 Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charlotte,
 Dahlonega Georgia, Branch Mints.

There is also an assay office at
 San Francisco, established by Act of Congress
 1849-50. Coinage was commenced at Phila. 1838
 and at the branches in Charlotte N.C. & Dahlonega
 1838.

miran. Medal presented by Lewis &
 Clark to the Indians; struck in Peoria
 Ill. A man in the field plowing, in
 the background a man plowing and
 a cow. In the center. A. S. H.
 The words Second Presidency of
 George Washington and date MDCXCV.
 surrounded by a wreath.

American Medal

1787 There was a Copper Medal struck by
 the State of Massachusetts for the Indians
 on Ship and Sloop with their names
 Columbia & Washington. Rev. The names
 of the owners, J. Banell, J. Brown,
 G. Beechins, J. Darby, G. Hatch, J. M.
 Pintard & Date 1787. I surrounded with
 the words. Fitted at Boston A. A.
 for the Pacific Ocean.

111.
A large Silver Medal, presented by
Washington, during his presidency,
to one of the chiefs of the Miami
tribe of Indians, on one side is engraved
a likeness of the Father of his Country
receiving from the Indian chief the
Pipe of peace. In the back ground may
be distinctly seen a fair cottage
and a farmer managing a plow
drawn by two oxen, and below are
words: George Washington, President 1793
On the reverse of the medal is an
Eagle, holding in his talons a bunch
of arrows.



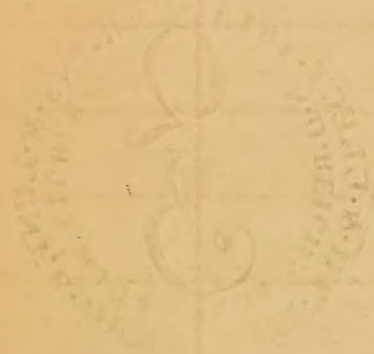




33 cents.

45 cents







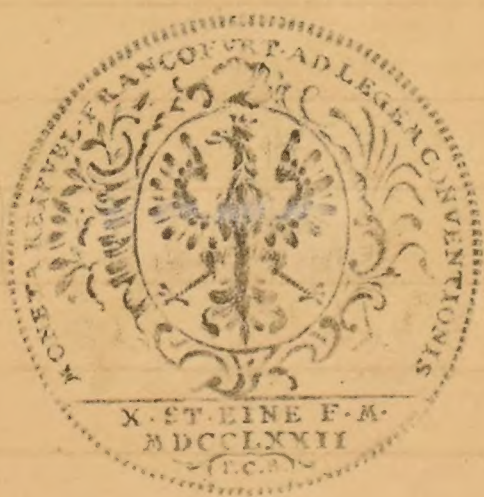
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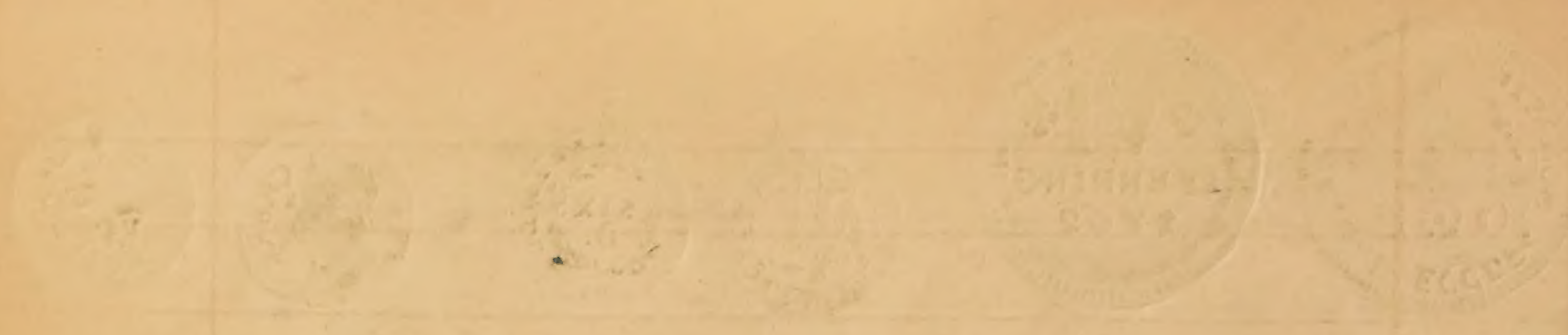




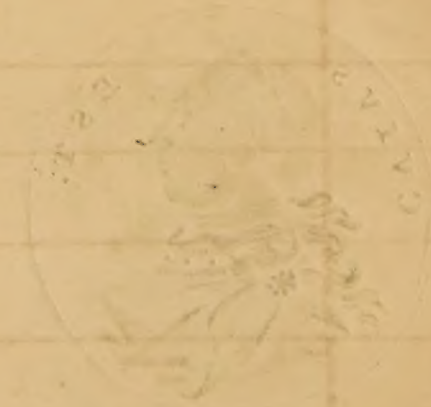
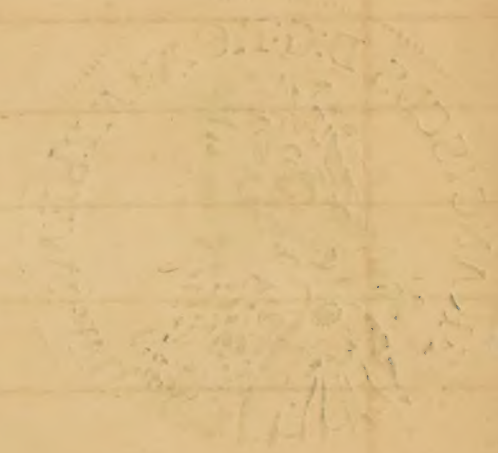
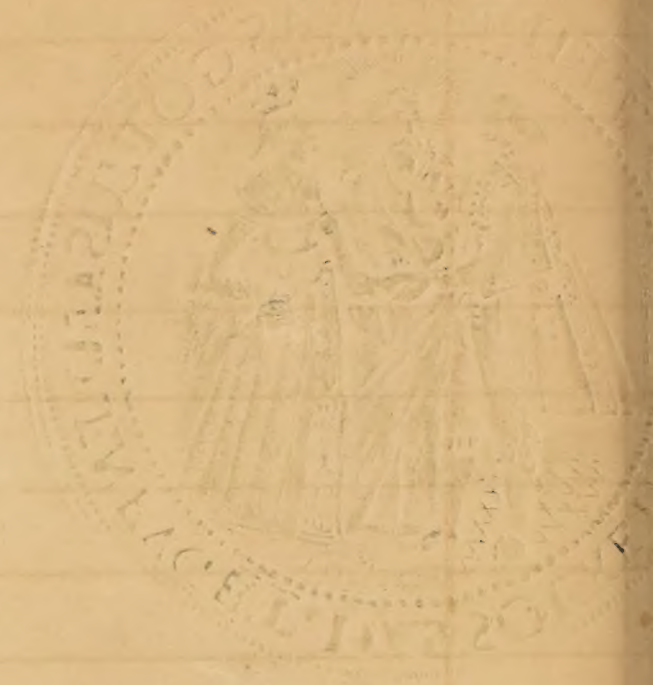
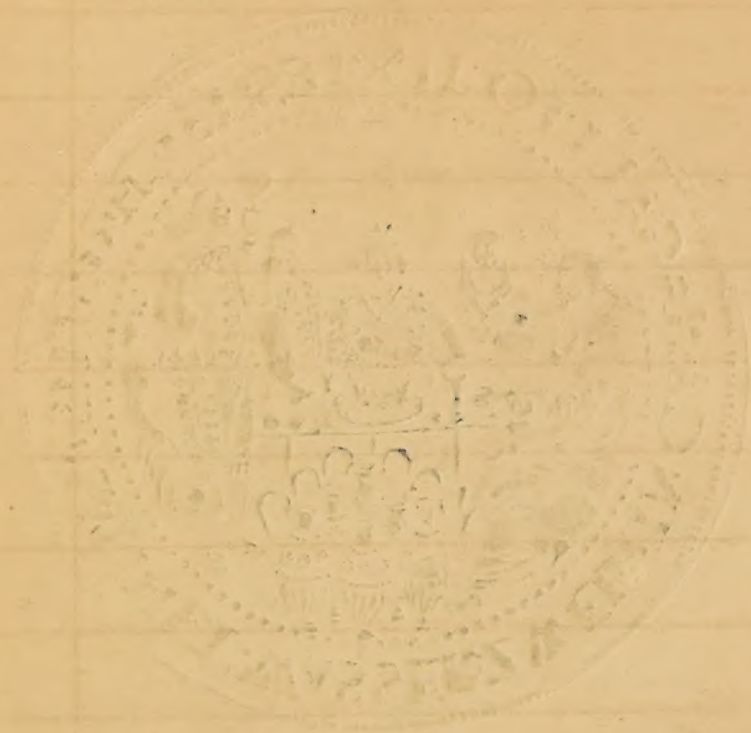


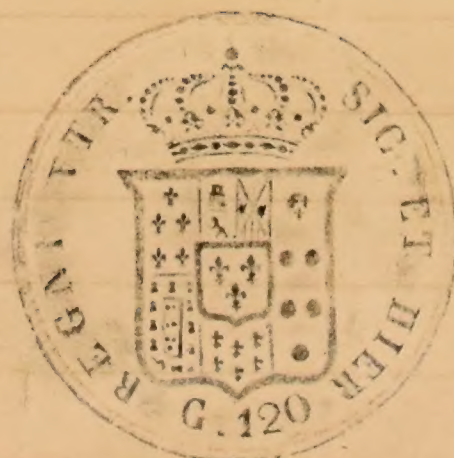
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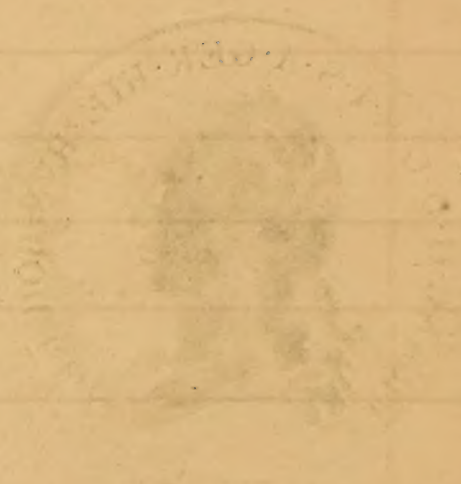
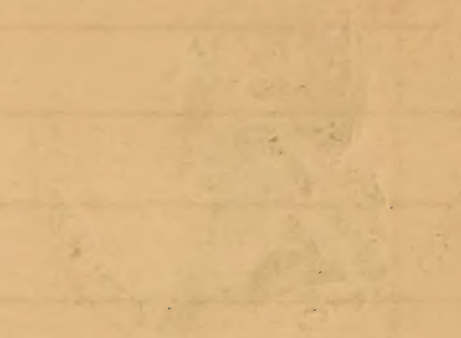


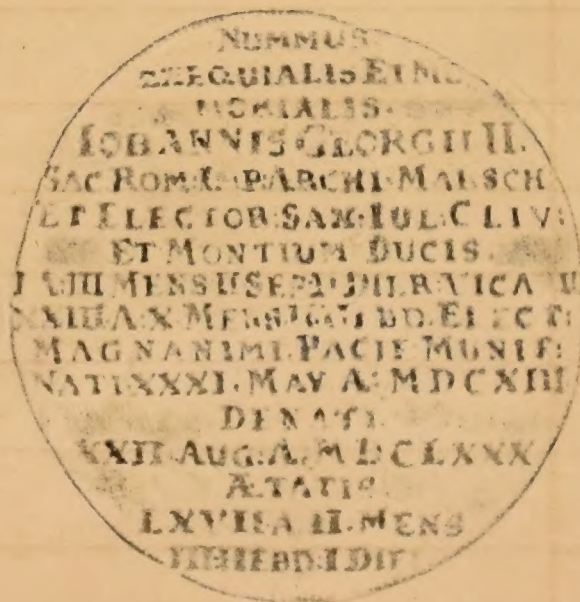


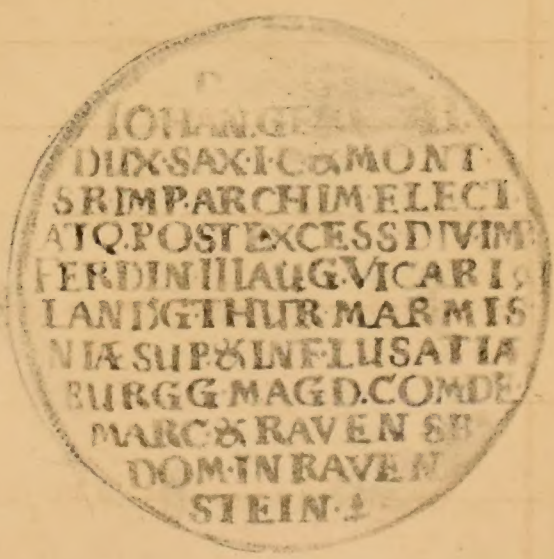


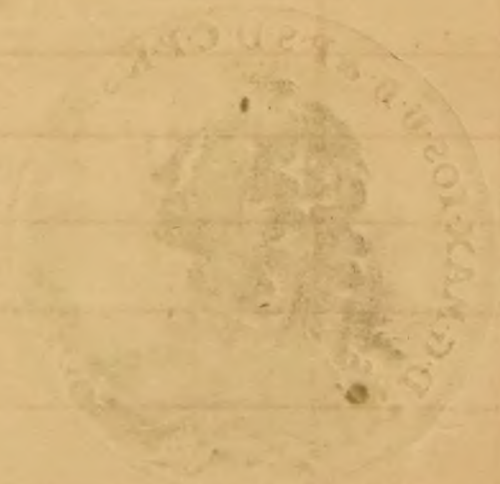
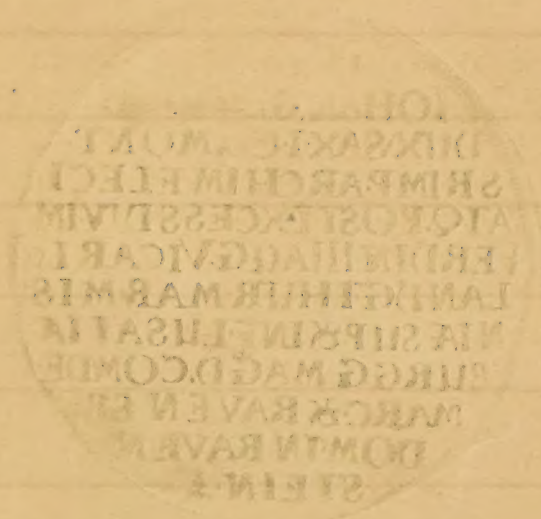




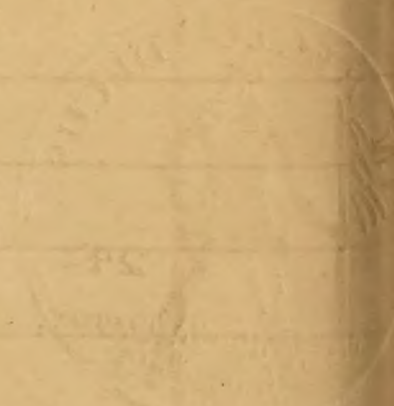
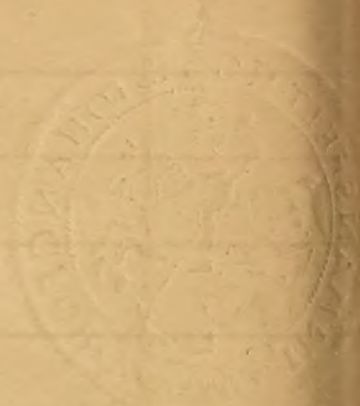
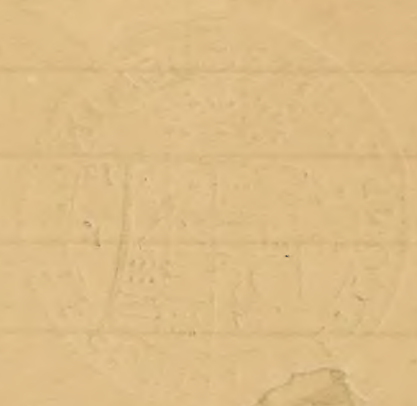


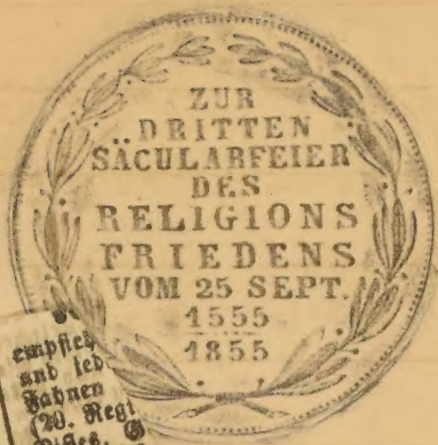












Hermann, 440 Broadway. — Dr. H. J. W. W. 413*
St. — H. W. 23 Duane St.

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und lebhaft
haben
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Rifles, R.
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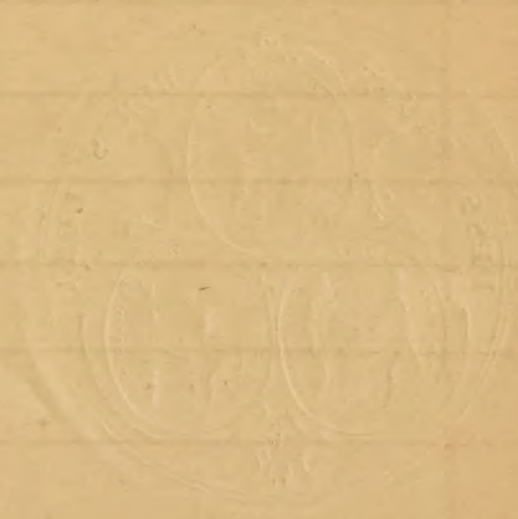
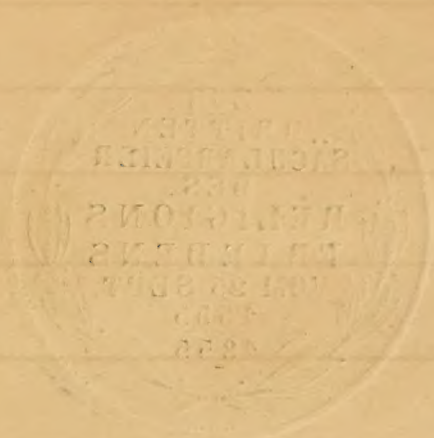
4te Straße Volks-Halle,
517-519 4te Straße.
Dienstag den 20. Februar 1862:
Große Benefiz-Vorstellung für den Gesangskammer
W. Solato.

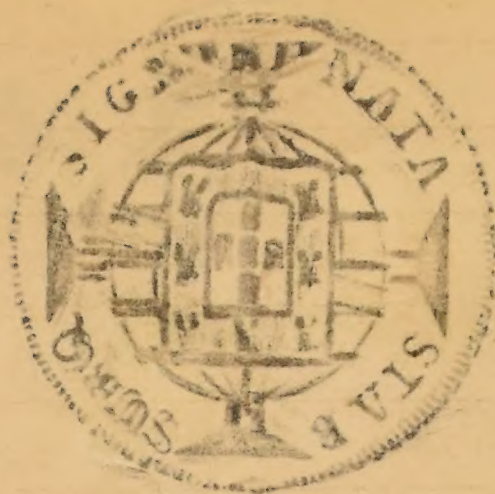


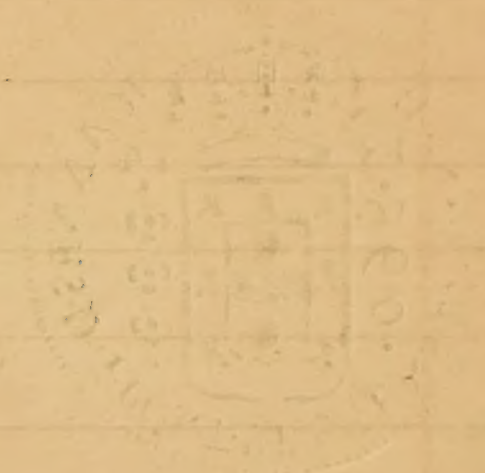
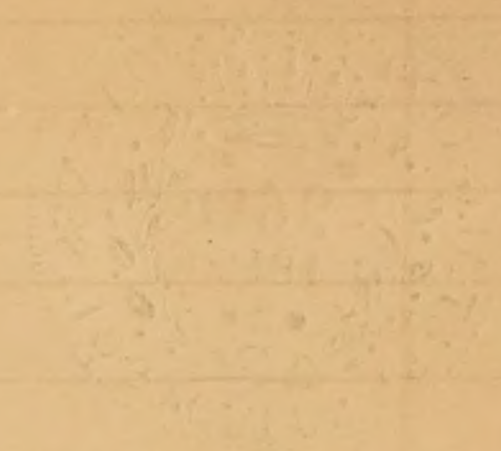
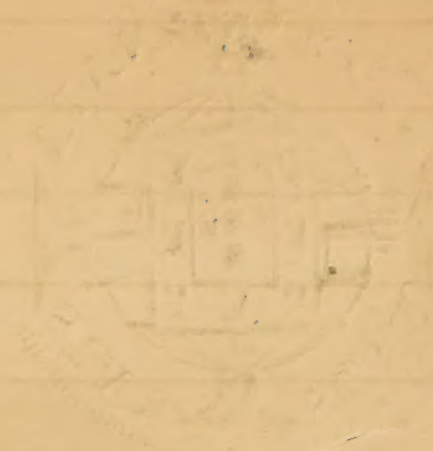
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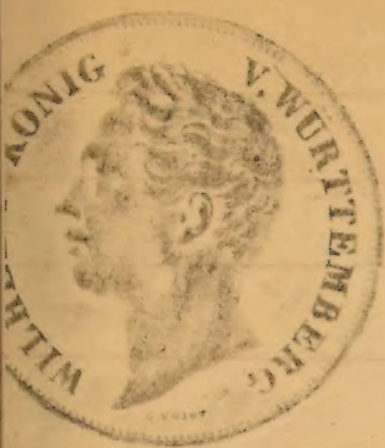
Staatszeitung, 20. Februar 1862.



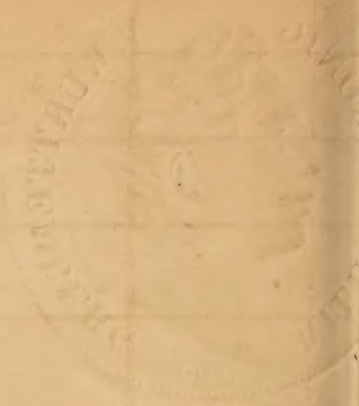




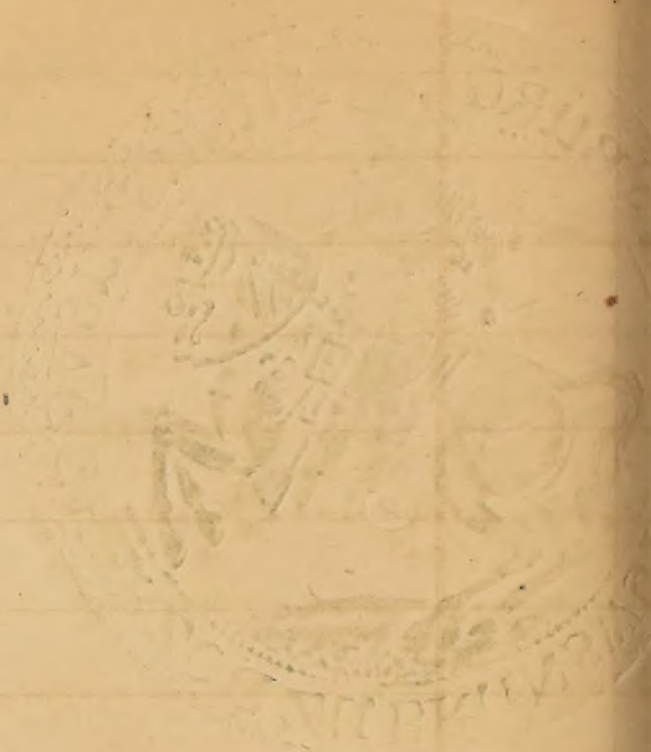
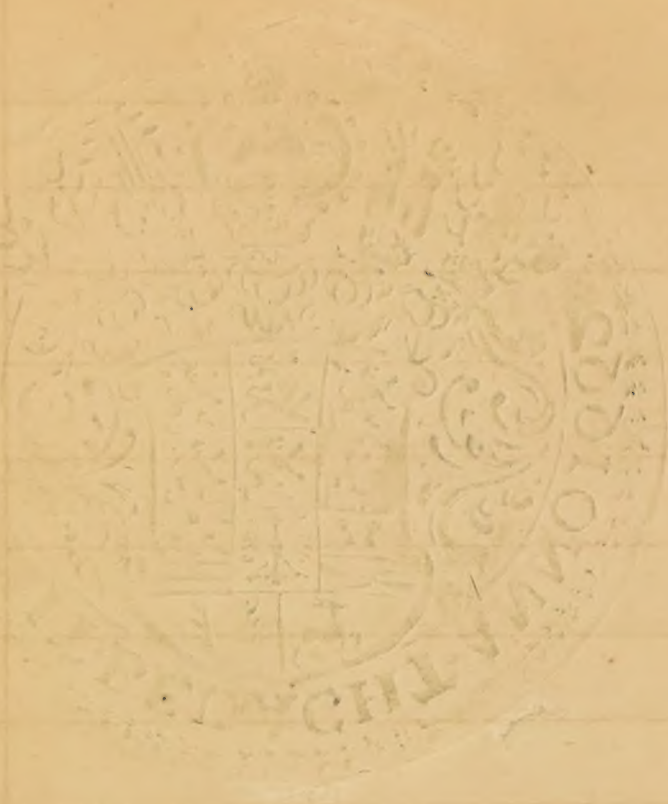




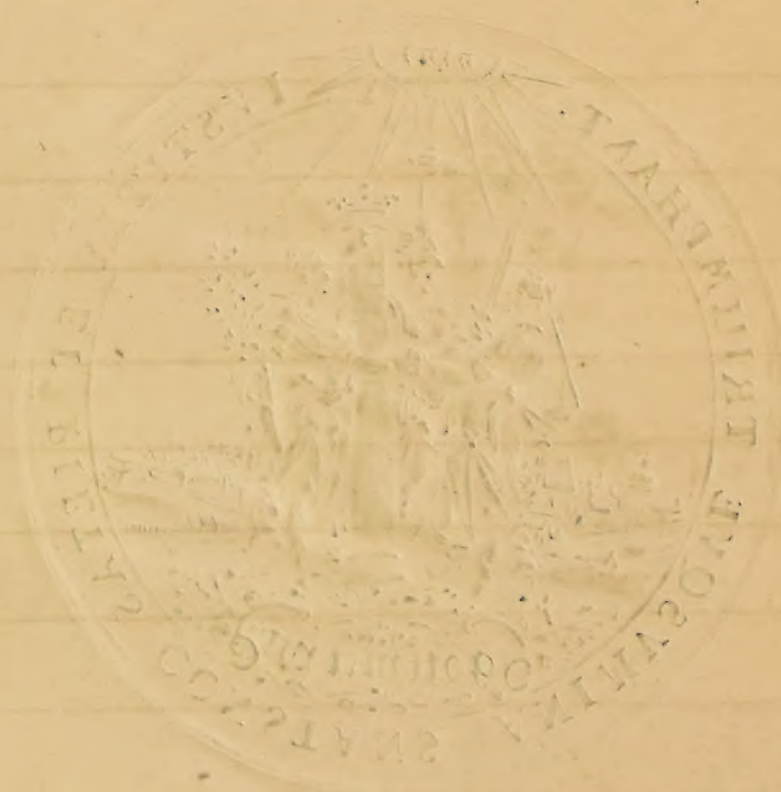
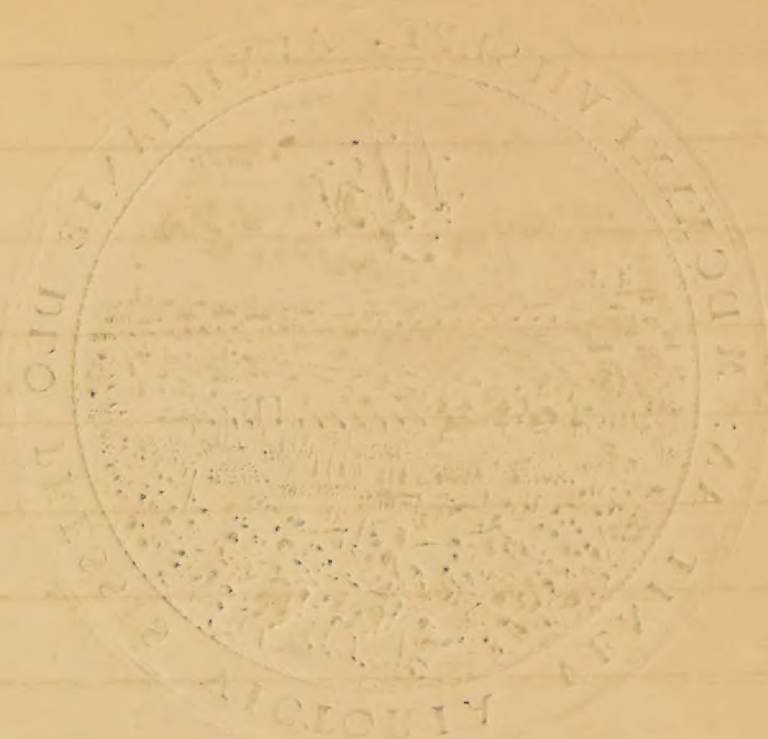
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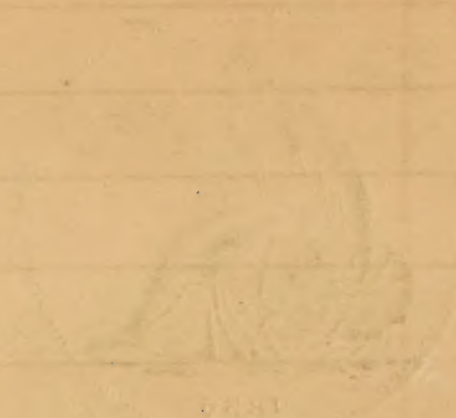
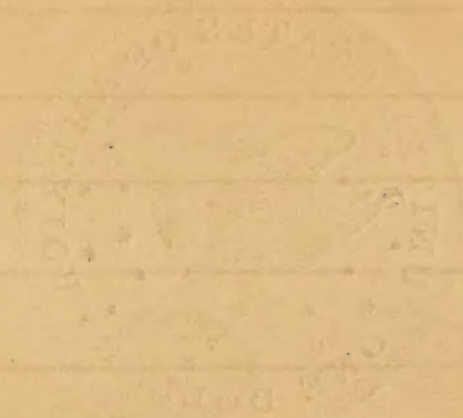


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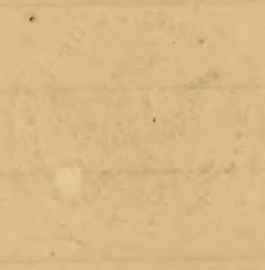


149.



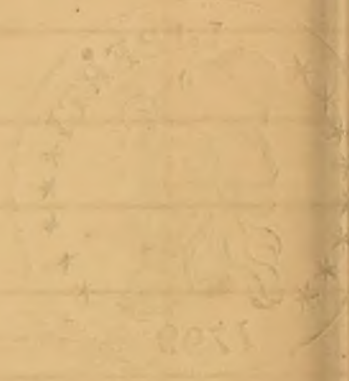


157.





153.









157.

1770
L. 1. 02
1770

1770
L. 1. 02
1770

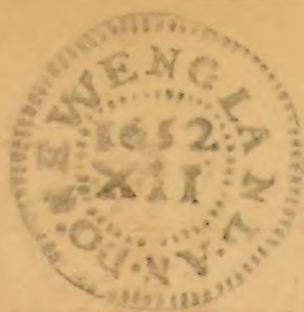


159.



Sine. Cur. Shillings

160.



ANTIQUARY.—The *Commercial* tells of a money relic, dated April 12, 1760, being a bill for "three pounds," which "by a law shall pass current in New Jersey for eight ounces and fifteen pennyweights of plate." It is printed in red ink, on thick paper, and is about three inches and a half long by an inch and three quarters broad. The signatures are nearly effaced.



Ana Constellatio

162.



163.



Franklin Cent

164.

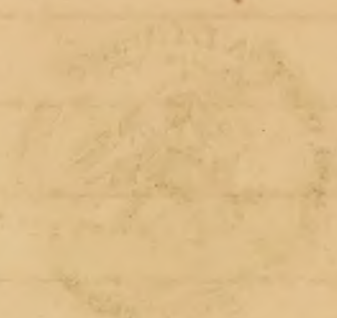
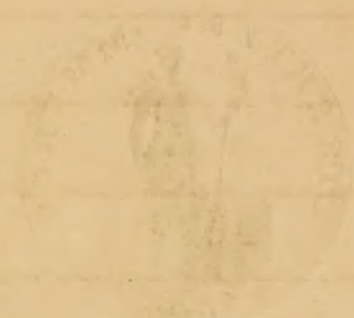


165.

New York Coppers

166.







169.

We were shown recently, says the *New York Herald*, a picture-frame, which was peculiarly interesting on account of the many historical reminiscences which it called forth. It is composed of two kinds of wood, oak and maple, and was made in 1846 by Mr. Thomas C. James, of Kensington, Pennsylvania. The oaken portion of the frame is a piece of the old ship *Lyon*, which vessel bore the first stars and stripes that ever waved. The other portion of the frame is a piece of the William Penn Treaty Tree. It contains a continental \$600 bill, with a Washington and Independence cent, made in 1783. It is supported by a small ring and staple, made from a piece of the chain that was stretched across the North River, at West Point, to prevent British ships ascending that river in the days of the revolution. This valuable piece of furniture is now owned by John W. Low, Esq., of Cold Springs, Putnam County, this State.

Connecticut

170.

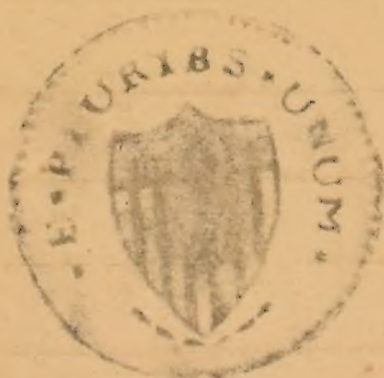
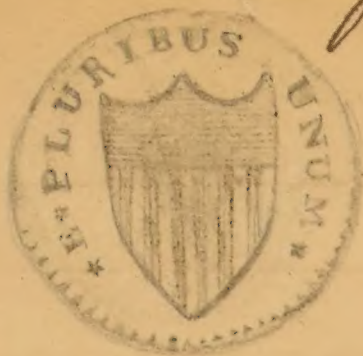




173.

New Jersey

174.



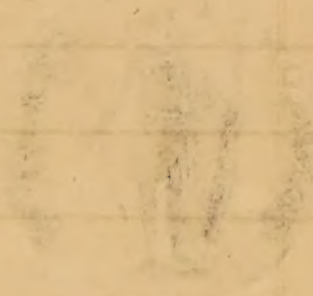
175.

Massachusetts

126.



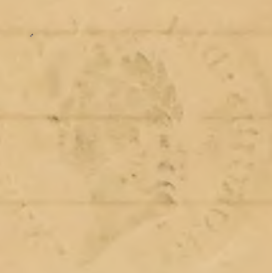
177.



Rosa. Americana

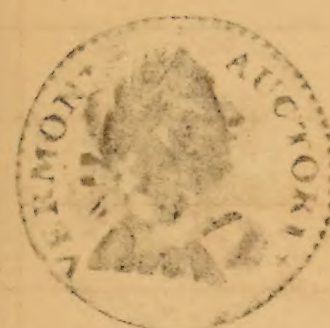
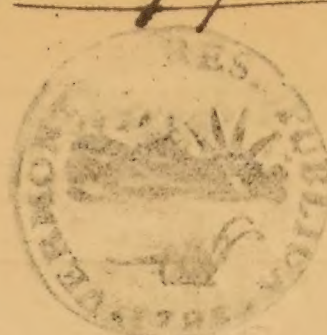
178.





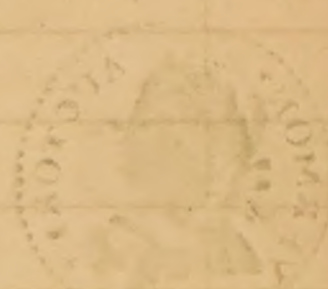
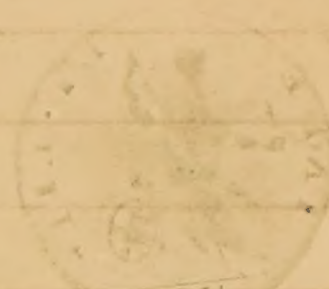
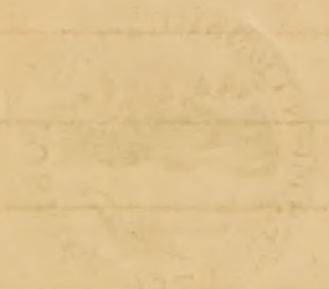
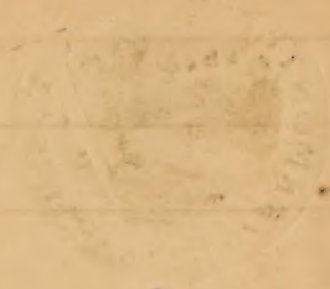
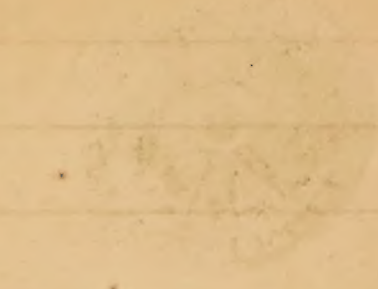
Vermont. Coppers

180.



181.

... ..



Kentucky

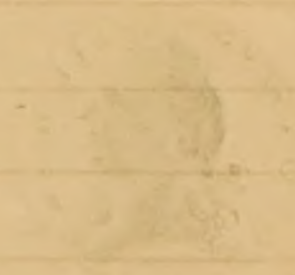
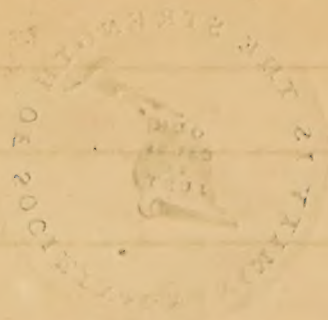
182.

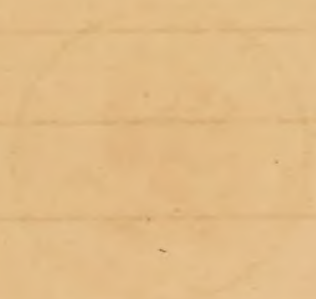


1791.

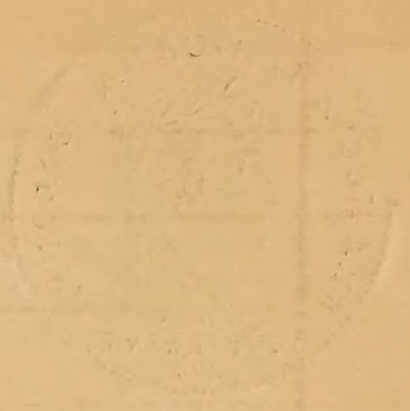


183.

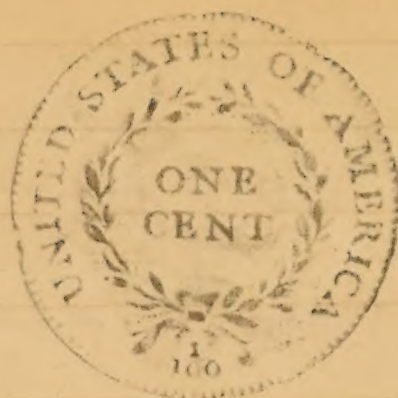




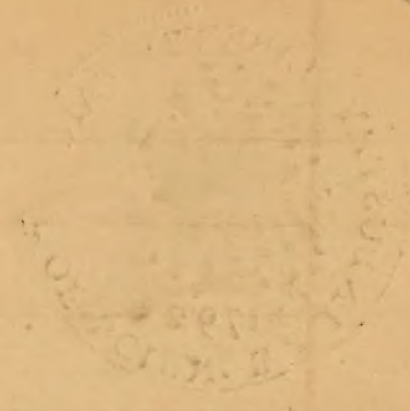
185



186.



187.





191.

193.

194.



195,



196

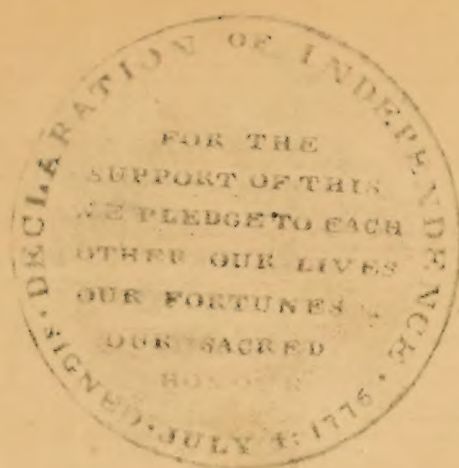


197.



199.

201.



203.

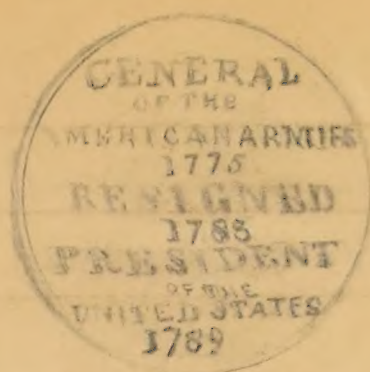


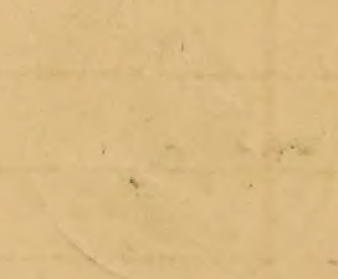
205,

207.





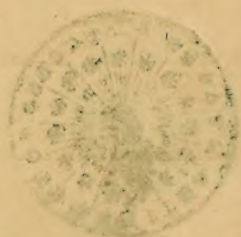






Around the Edge. An Asylum for the oppressed
of all Nations.

219.



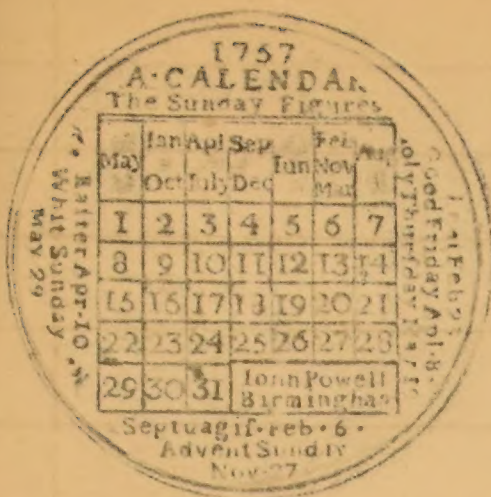


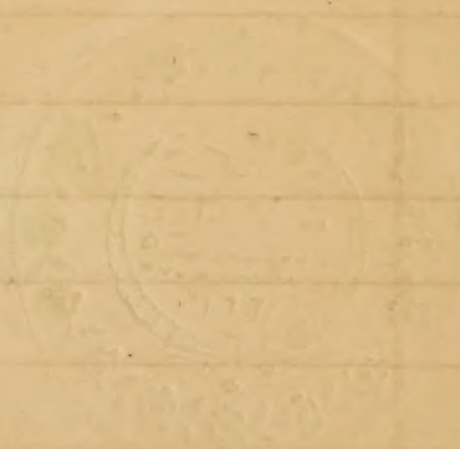
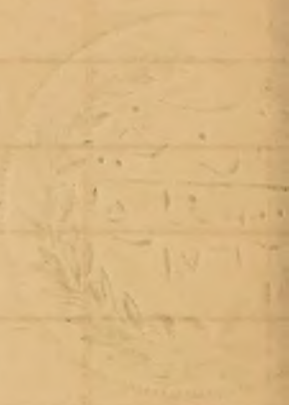
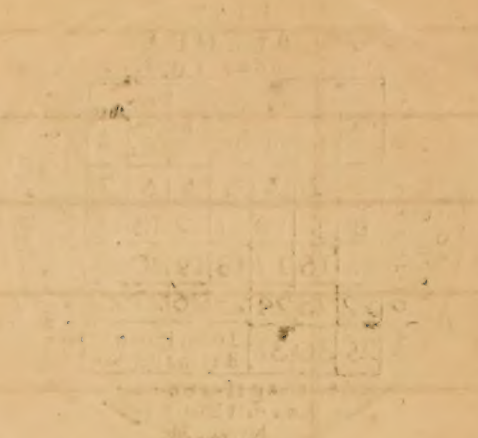
221.



225.

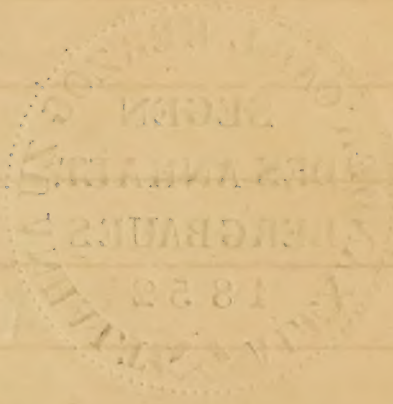
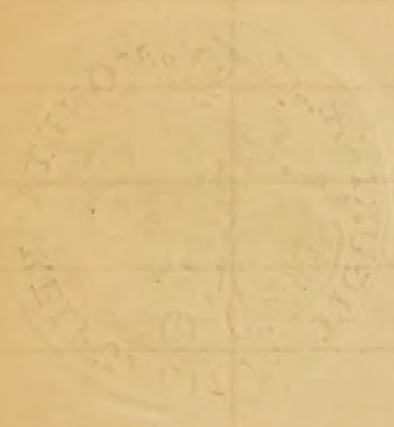
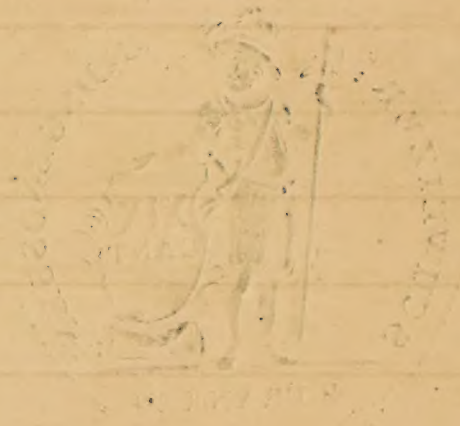
227.







251.



English Coins



Charles II. 4th Penny. 1673.



James II. 1689



James H. 1689



William & Mary. 1/4 Penny

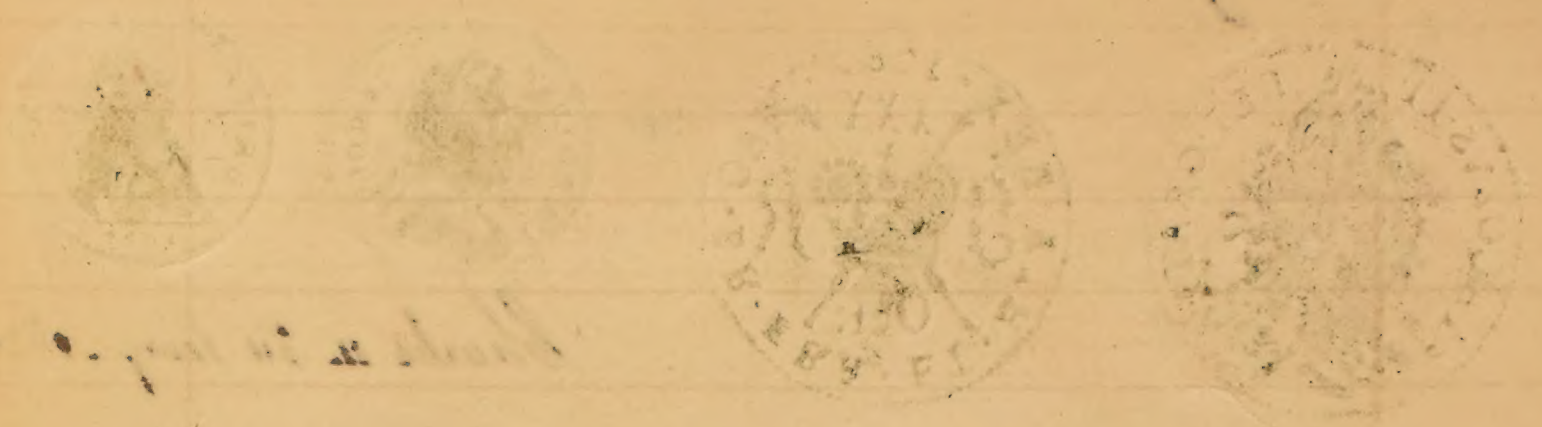


Queen Anne 1/4 Perry

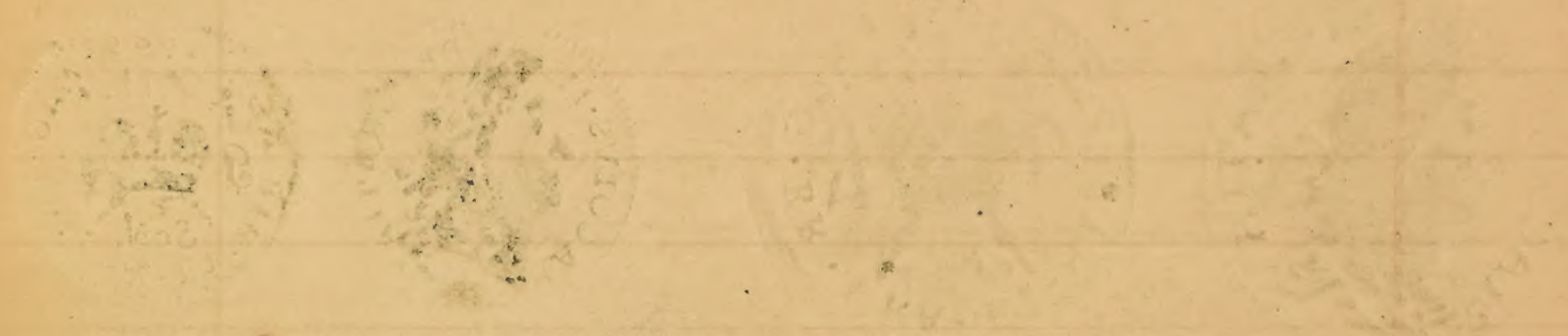


233

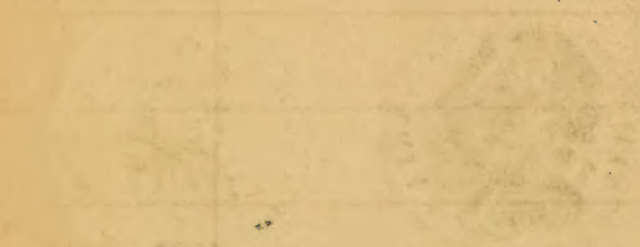
United States



... ..



... ..



... ..

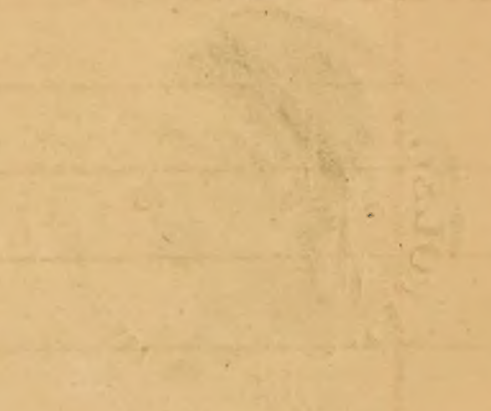
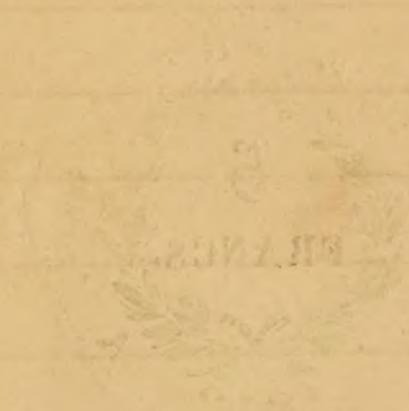


George III. England. 2 Pence

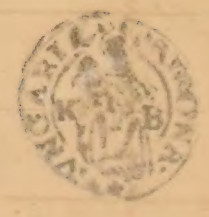
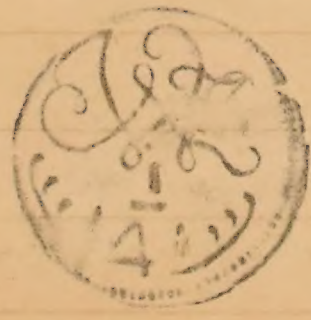


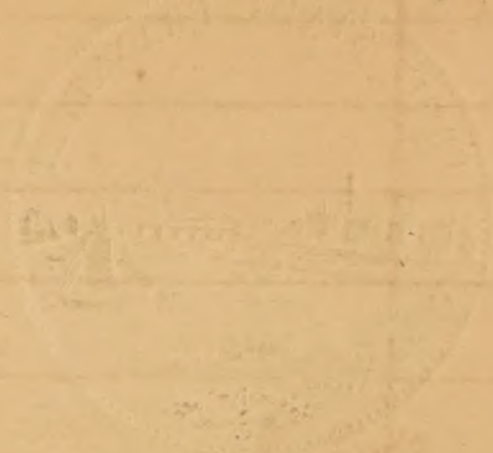
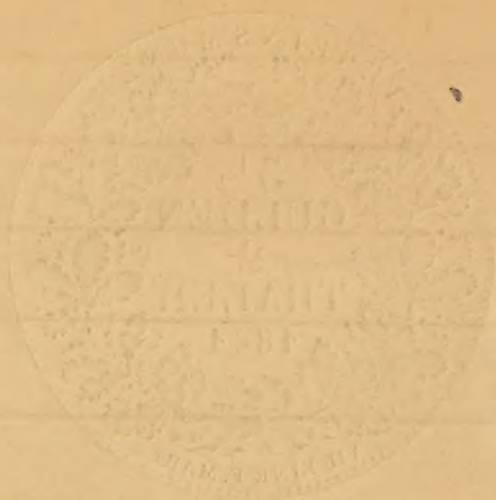
235.



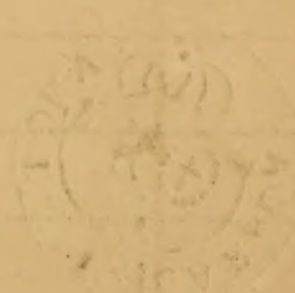
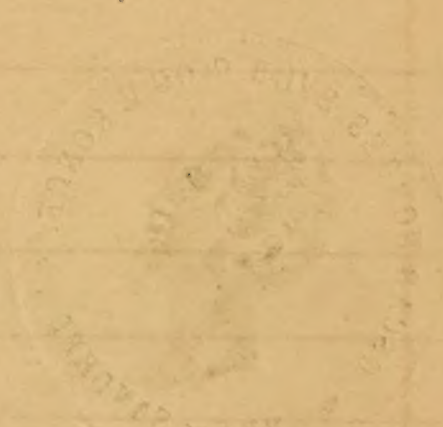
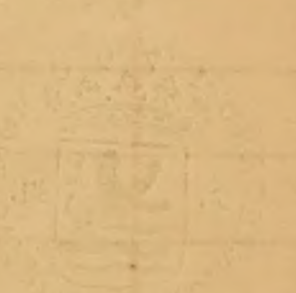
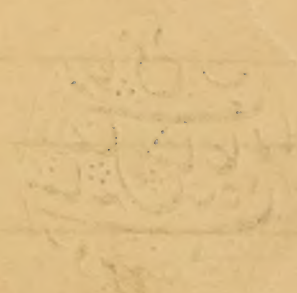
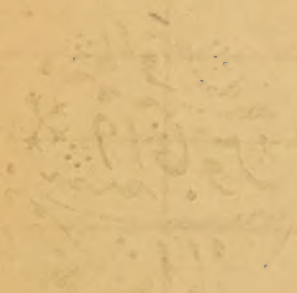


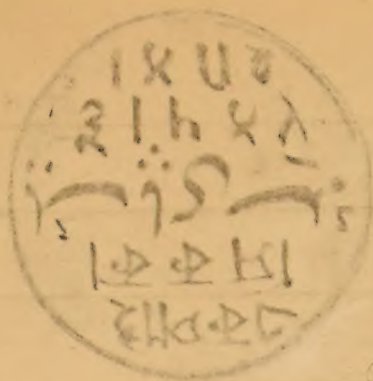
690
Sal. 55



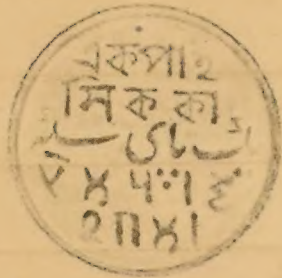


1855





Turkey



Turkish



Java



Rome



Switz



Belgium



Austria



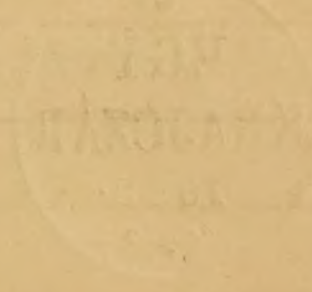
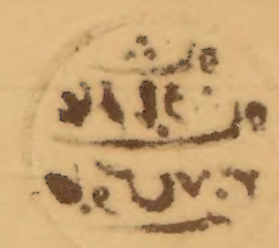
Hungary



241.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, possibly a date or location, appearing as a faint stamp or bleed-through.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, possibly a date or location, appearing as a faint stamp or bleed-through.





Spain



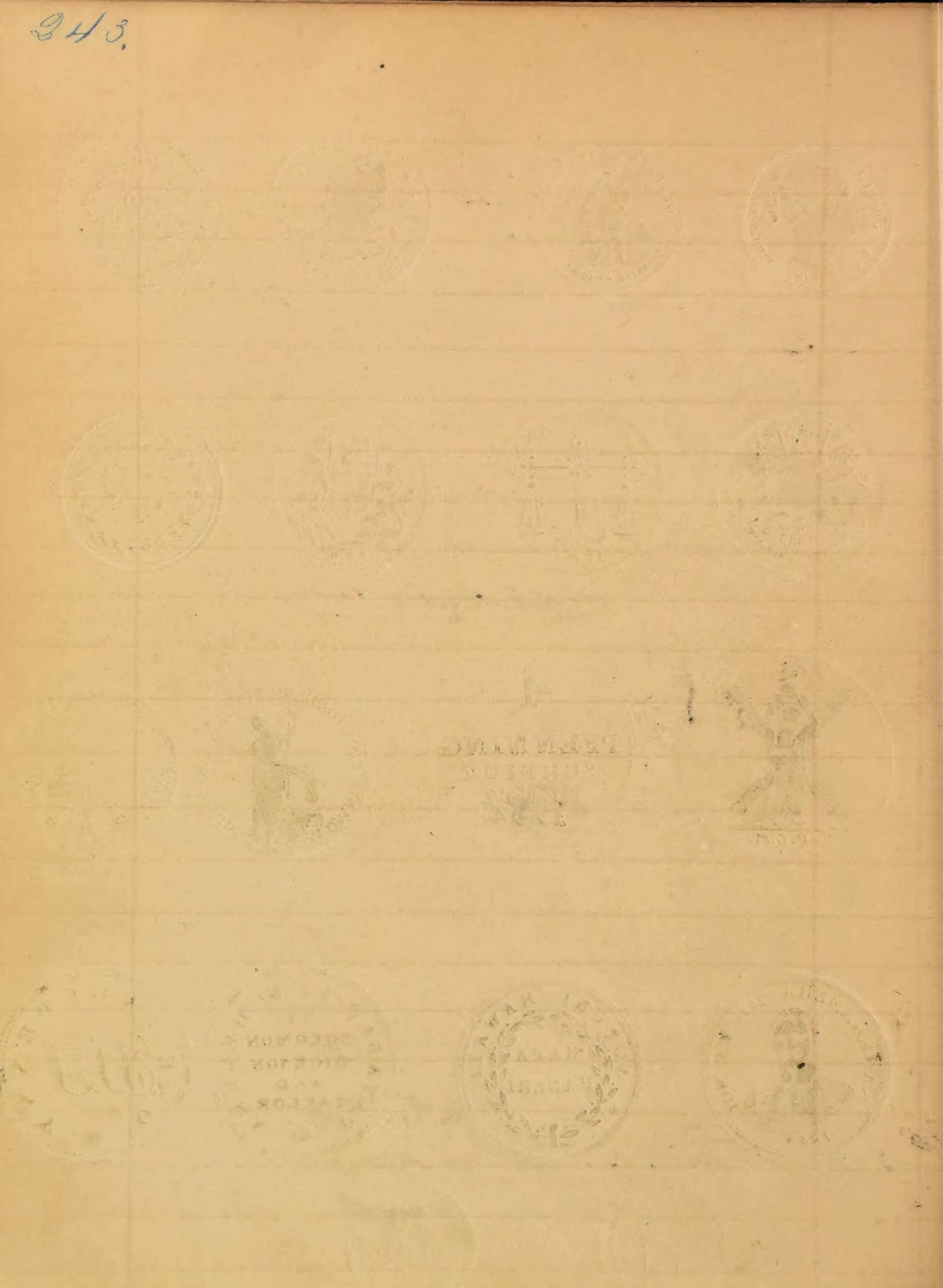
East India Co



Santrich. Inc.



243.





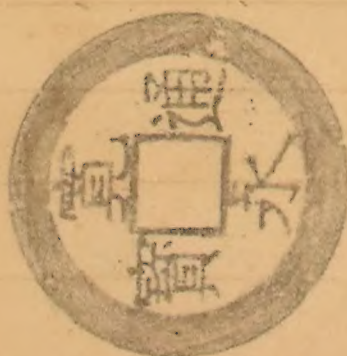
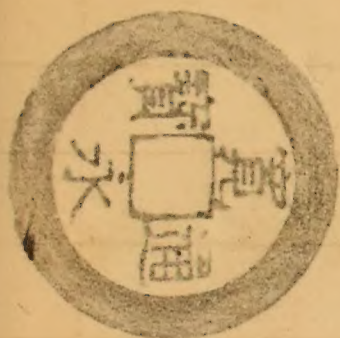
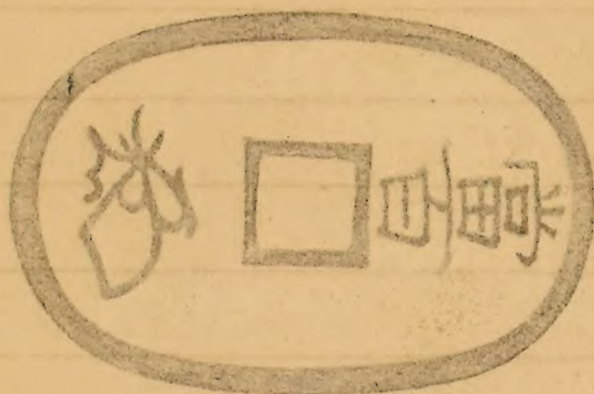
Spain 1744



France 1799.

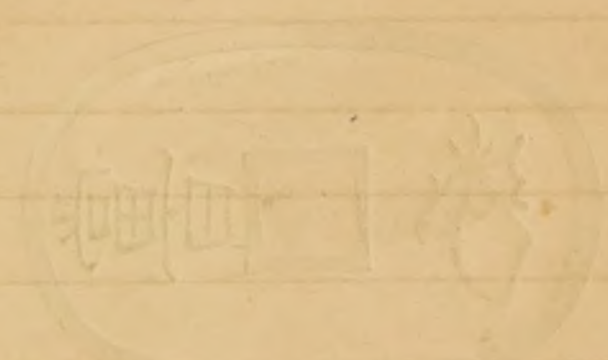


France



Boass. Japanese Coin.

245.





1762



1746.



1592



1697



1768



1715



1670.



1748



1695



1850
678 Kline's Sale - 55

247.

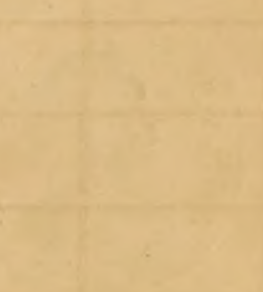
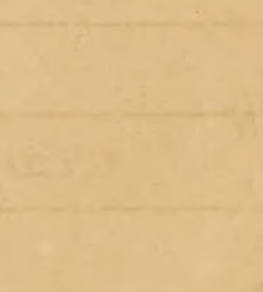
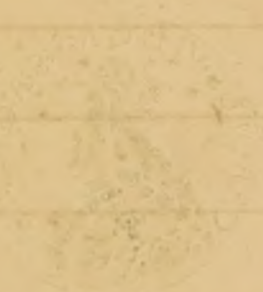
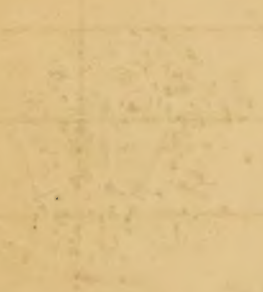


cc 1

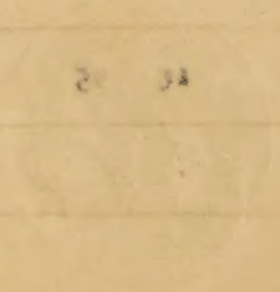


cc 2

cc 3



cc 4



cc 5



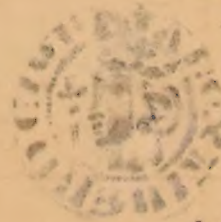
Elizabeth. England.

Edward IV. England



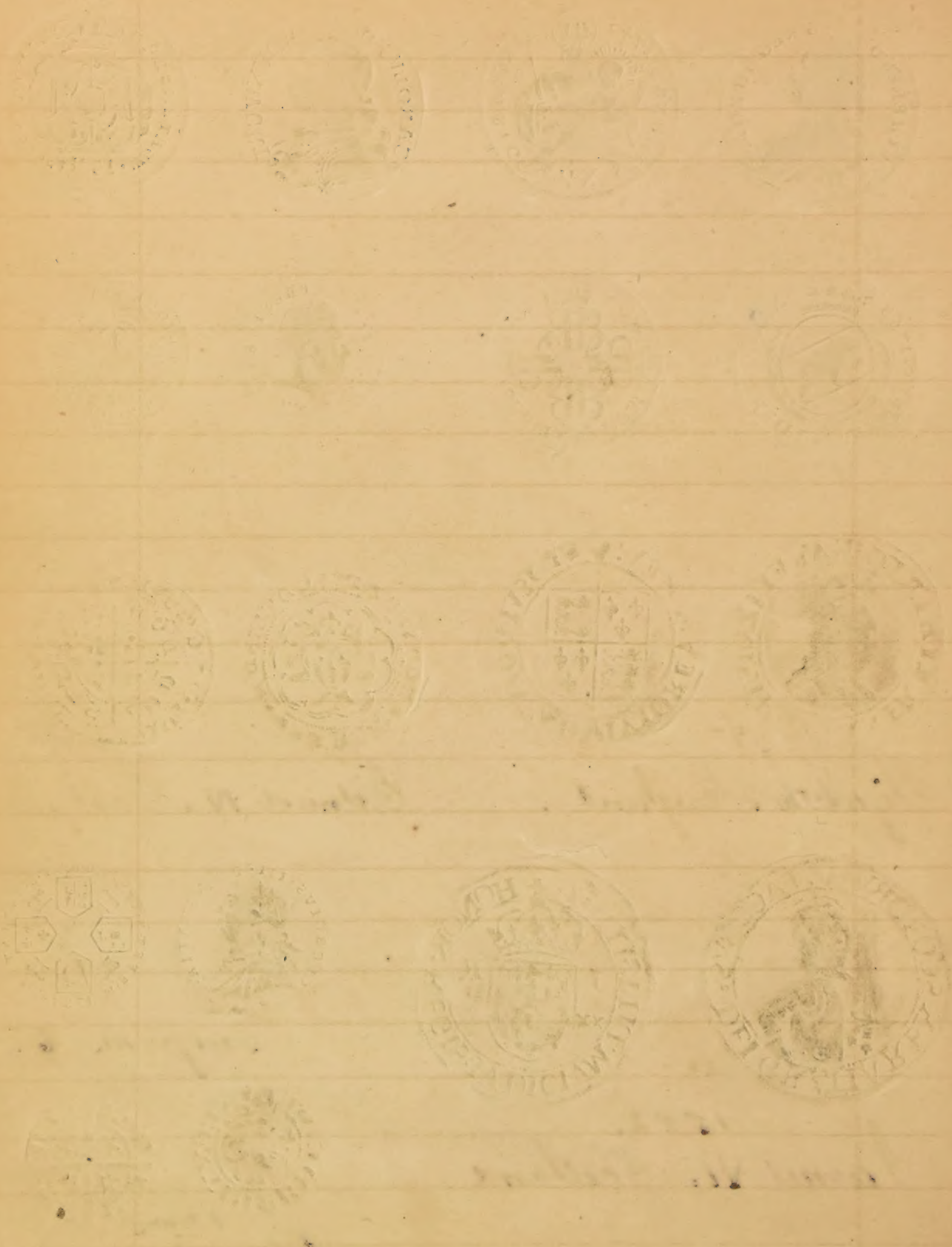
George III. 6?

James VI. Scotland



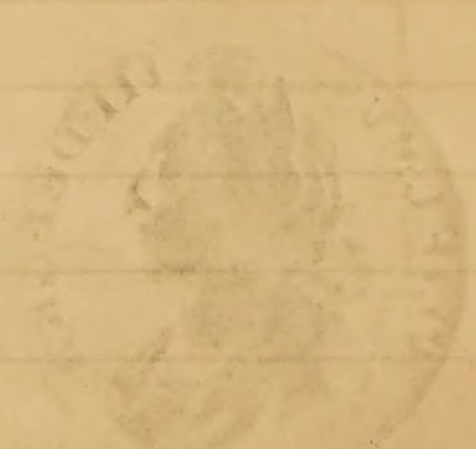
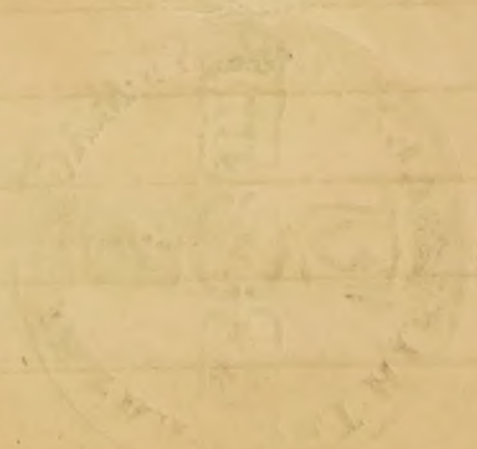
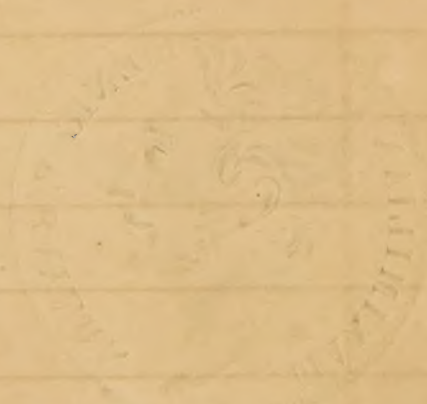
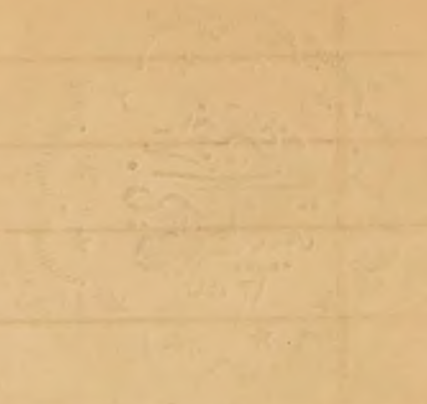
1. Penny
Alexander III. Scotland

249.





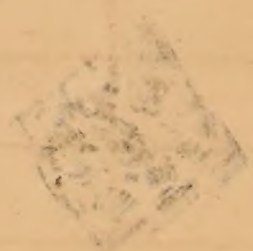
251.





1677
Charles II. England.

1688
James II. England





Copper

234.



Haiti.

Buenos Aires



Barbados

Chile



Brazil

New Grenada

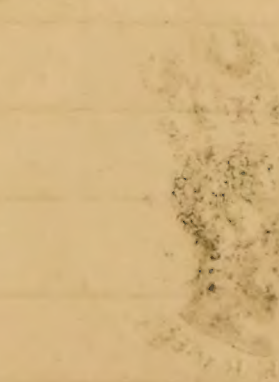
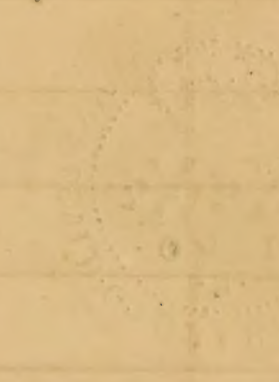
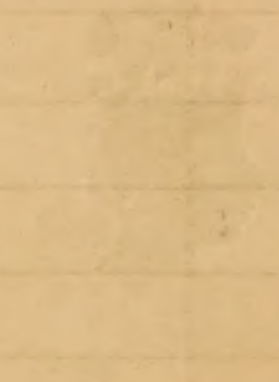
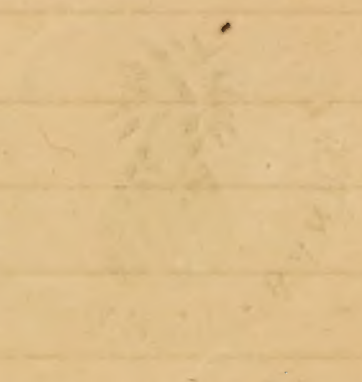
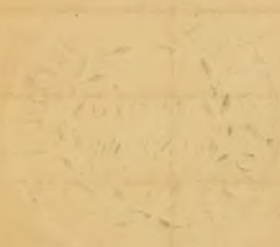
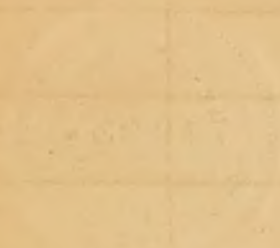


Barbados

Venezuela

955.

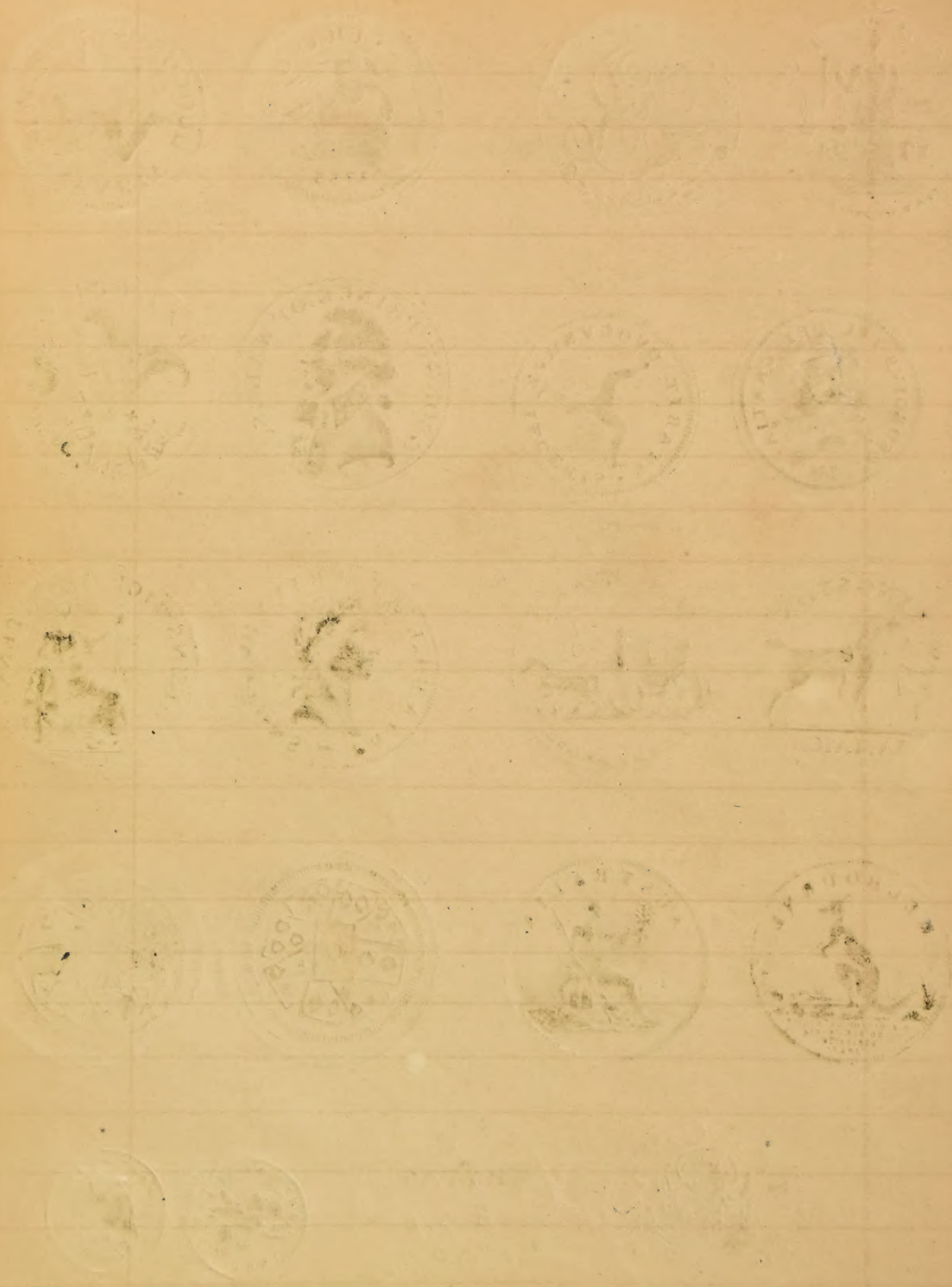
1855

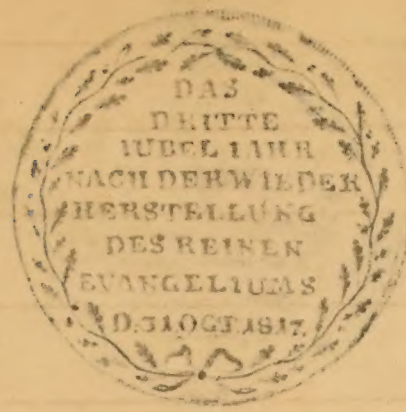






259.





Lombardi & Venetia



Austria

Italy

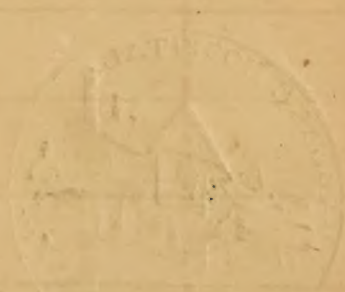
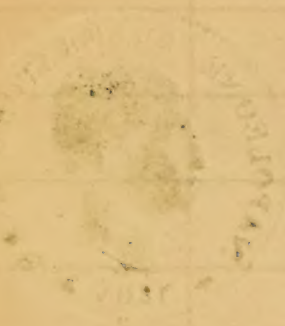
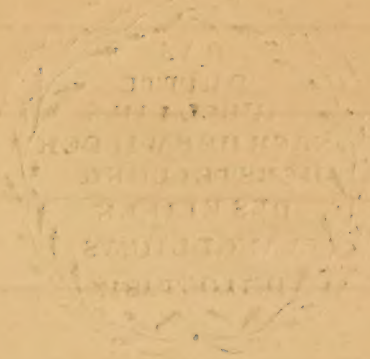
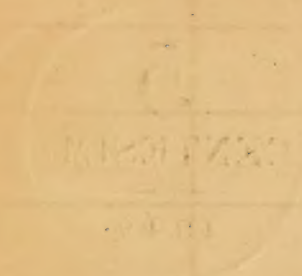


Austria

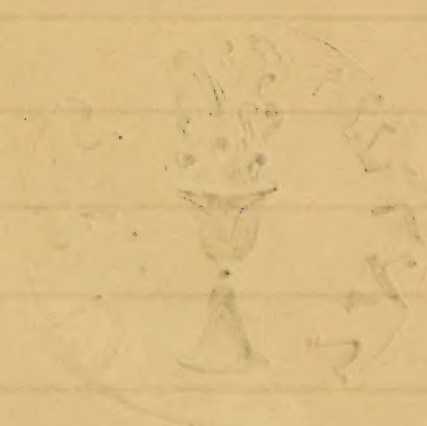
Denmark

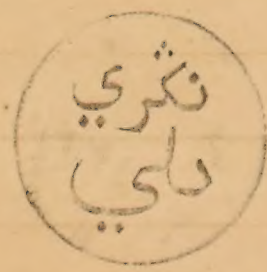


Portugal

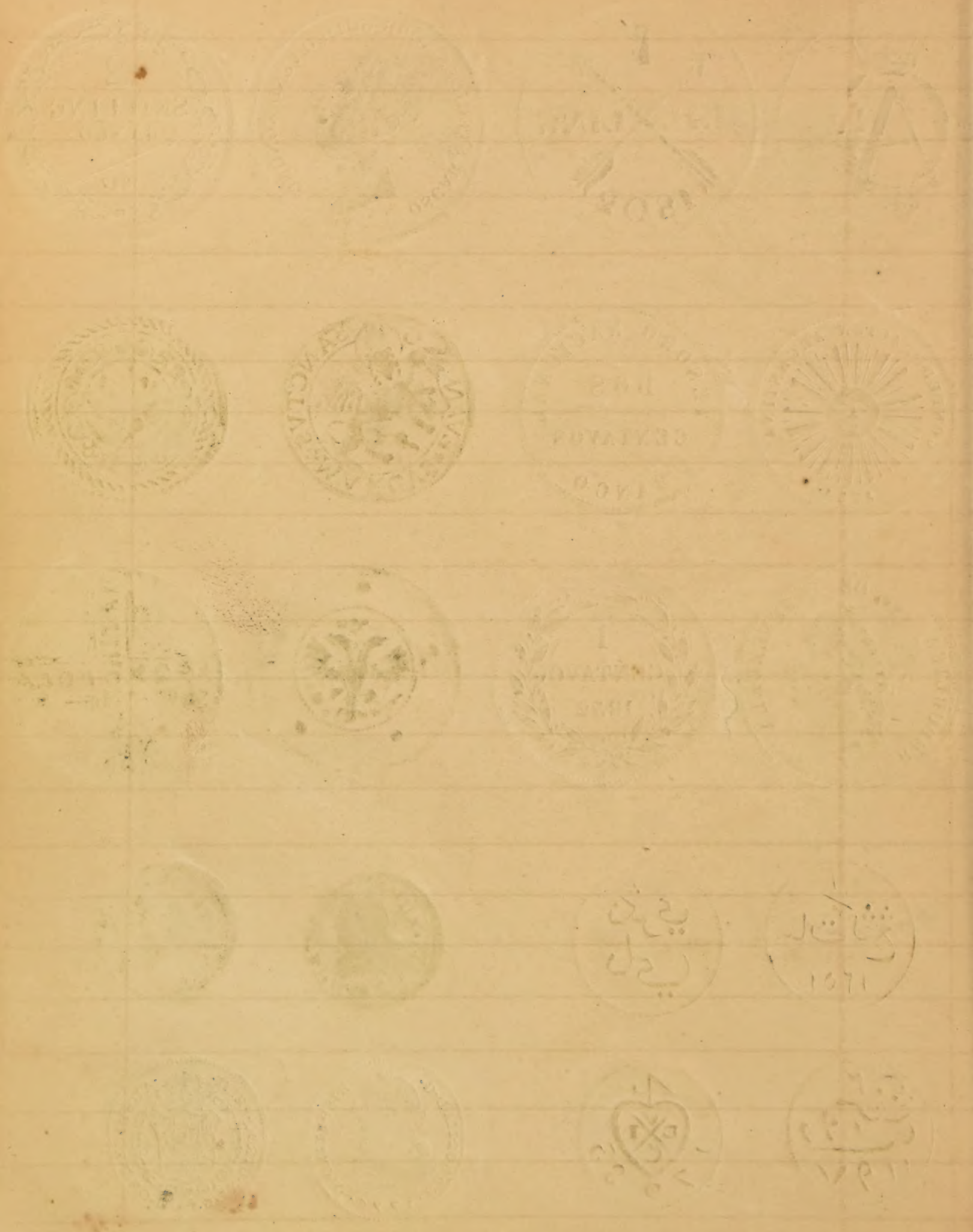






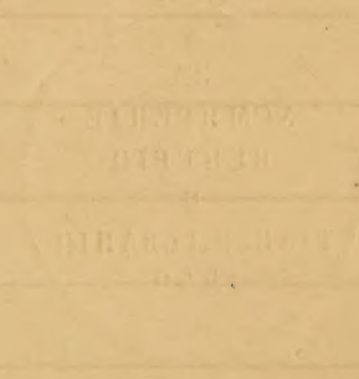
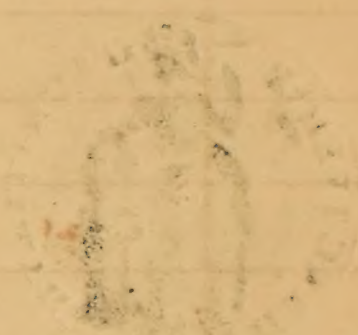
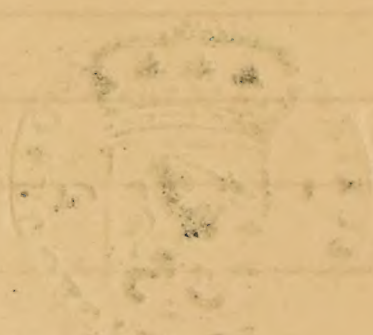
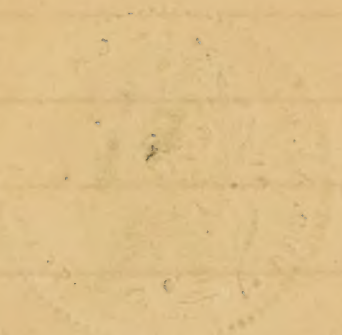


2655



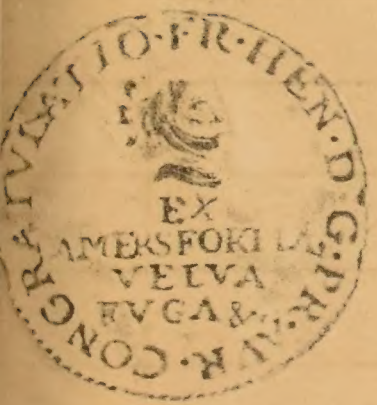


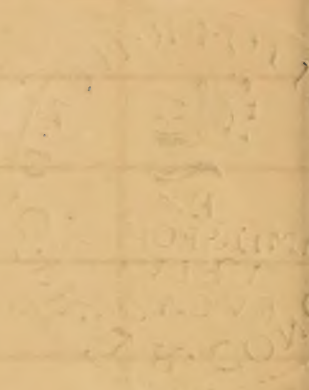
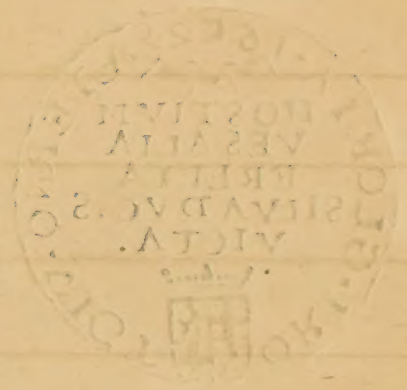
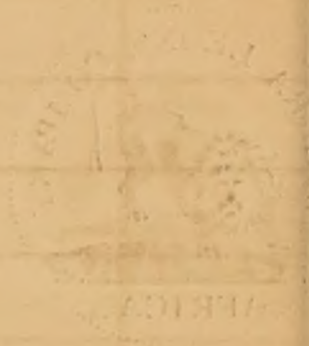
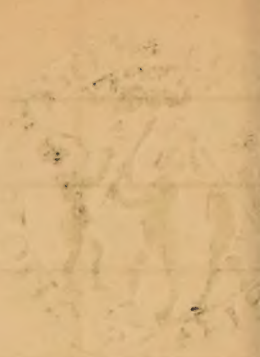
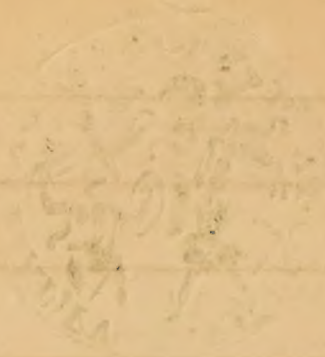
267.











273.

295.

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219.

Q 81.

Q 83.

1665
as Sale 55



Wm Pitt

Obv. Bust of Lord Chatham (Wm Pitt.) around
the edge. The restorer of Commerce 1766,
No Stamps. Rev. Ship of War, and planting
across the face, the new America. around the
edge. Thanks to the Friends of Liberty and
Trade.

283-





Admiral Vernon

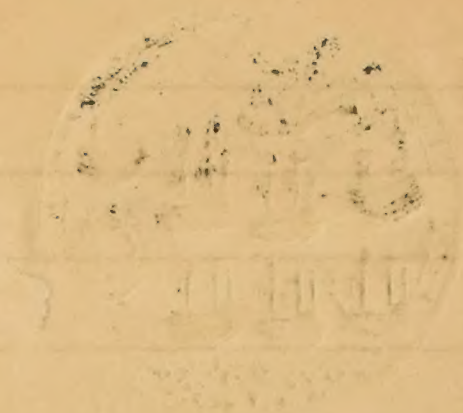
Obv. Bust of Admiral Vernon holding in his left hand a sword. around the edge the words: The British glory won by Admiral Vernon. Rev: A Fleet of six ships in centre. In background or on the upper part, a fort at the foot of each side of a Hill. Around the edge: We took Porto Bello with six ships of War. In the exergue. Nov 22. 1759.

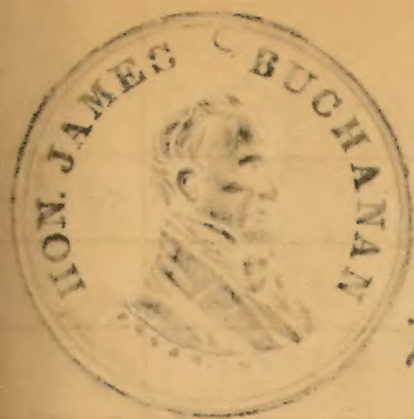
This valuable relic turned up while digging in my yard on 30 Nov at New York some years ago.

287.

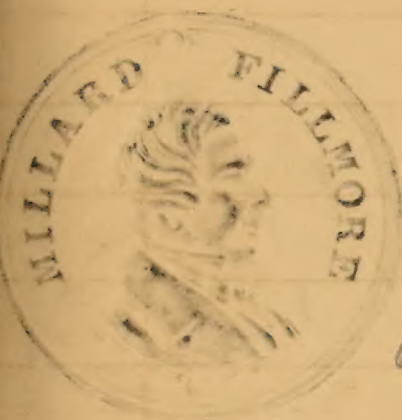
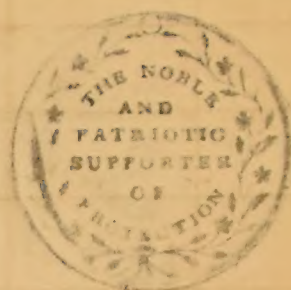


289.

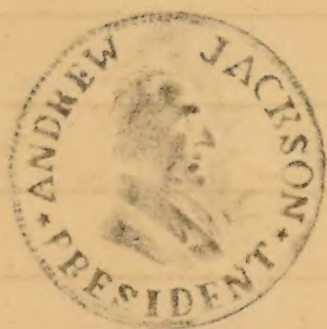




74

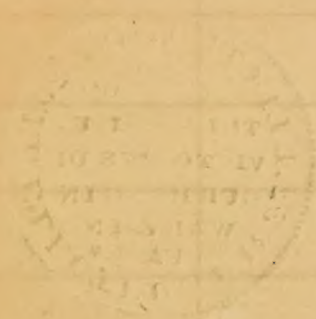


64



68

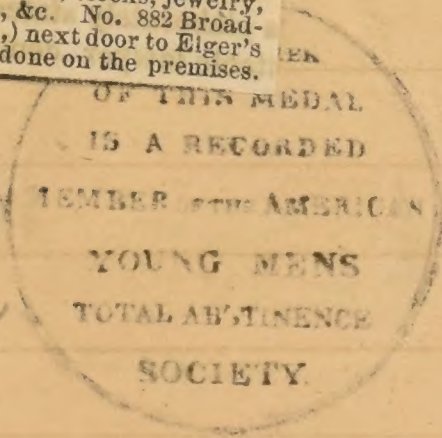




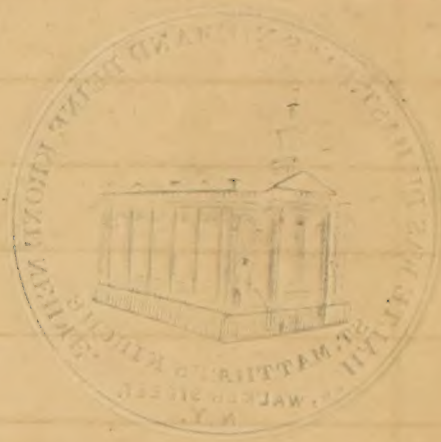


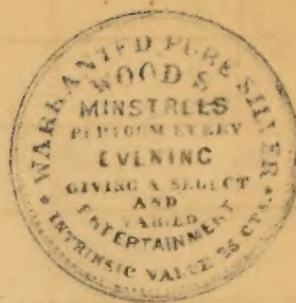
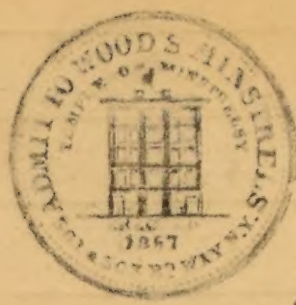
PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF everybody, then everybody will know that CURTIS is the great up-town repairer of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, fans, &c., &c. No. 882 Broadway, (branch of No. 83 Bleecker-st.,) next door to Elger's fancy-store. N. B.—All repairing done on the premises.



293.





92



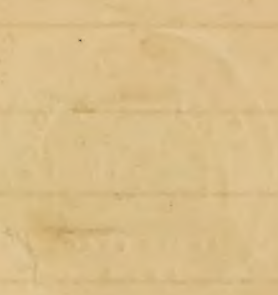
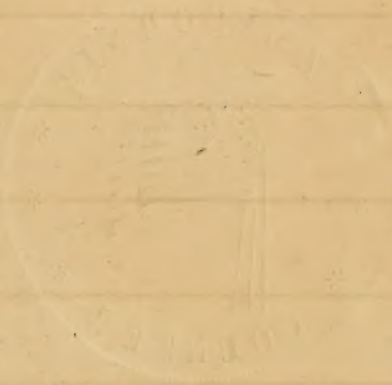
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(295.





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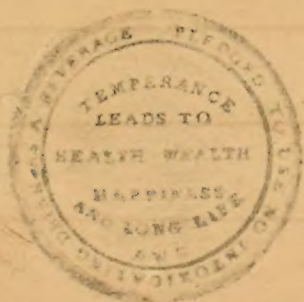
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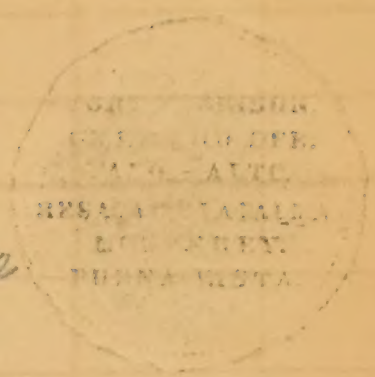




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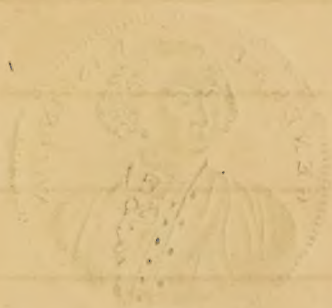
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United States

Tokens, Cards &c.



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Pattern 1/2 cent



Revolutionary Tokens



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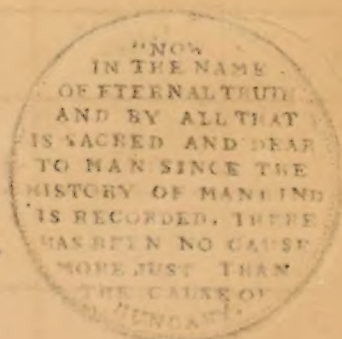
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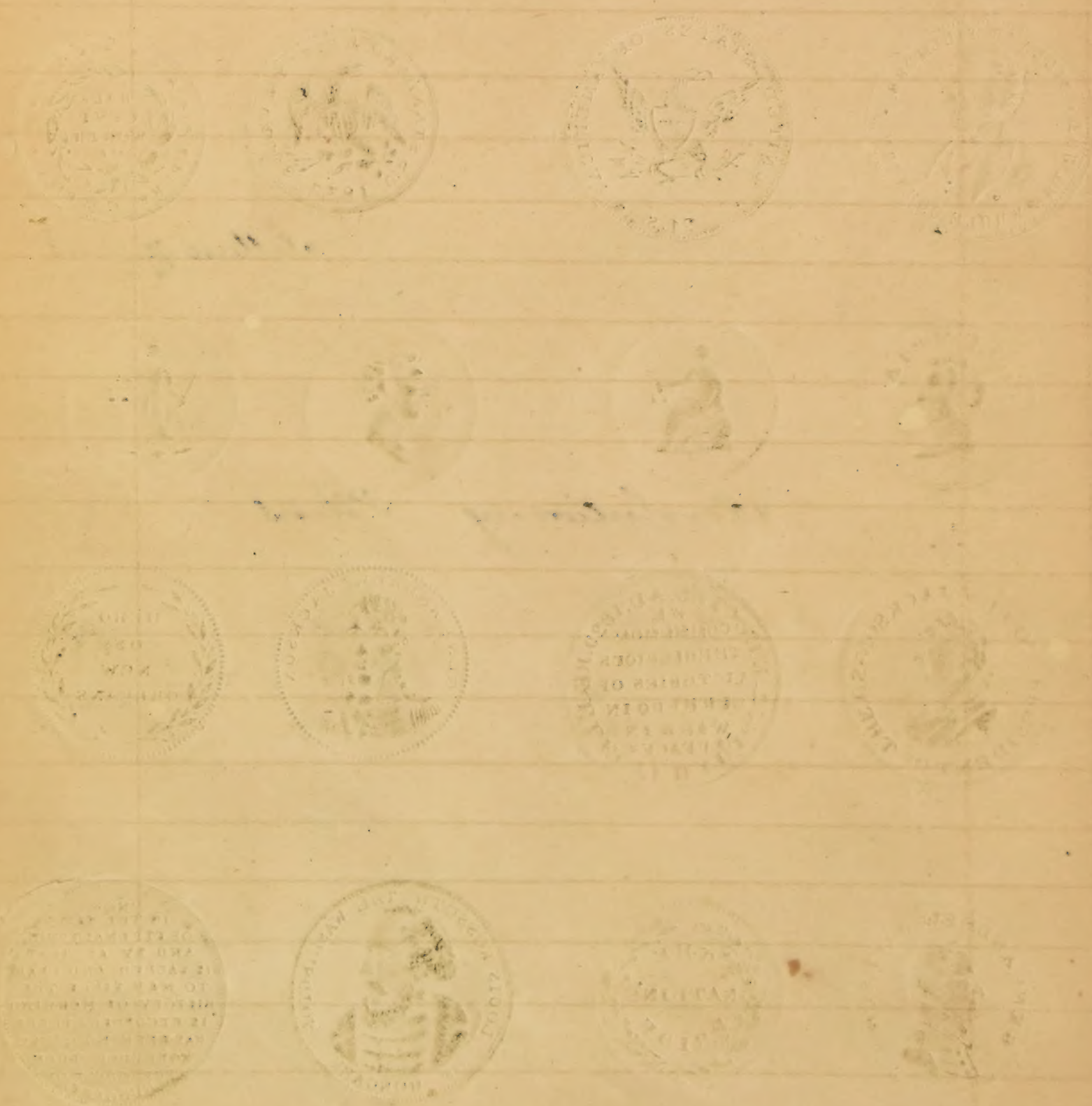


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[Faint, illegible handwriting]





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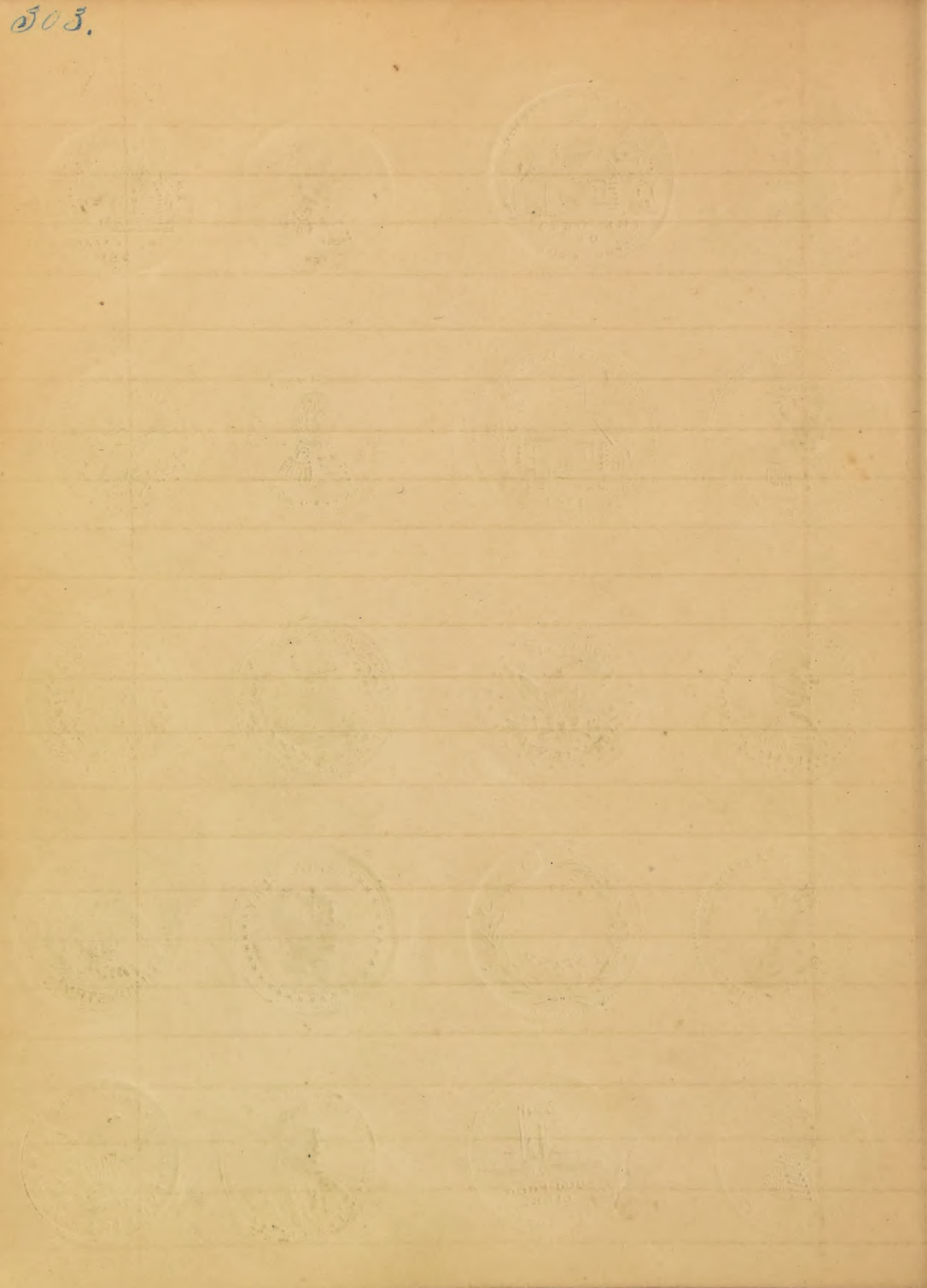
18



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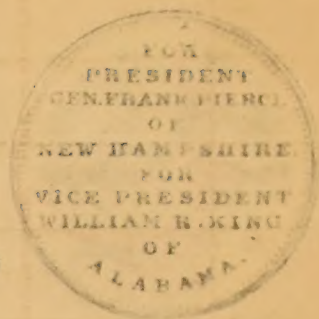




57



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C. B.



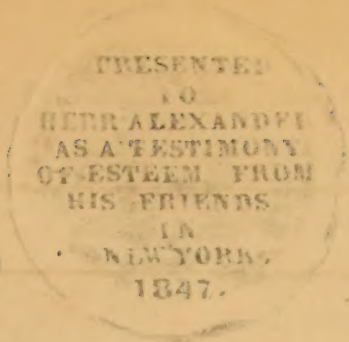
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17



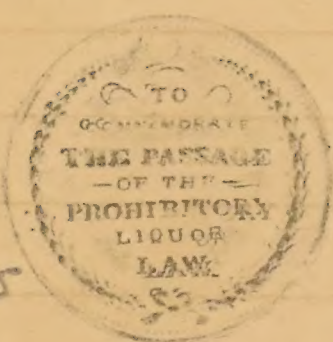
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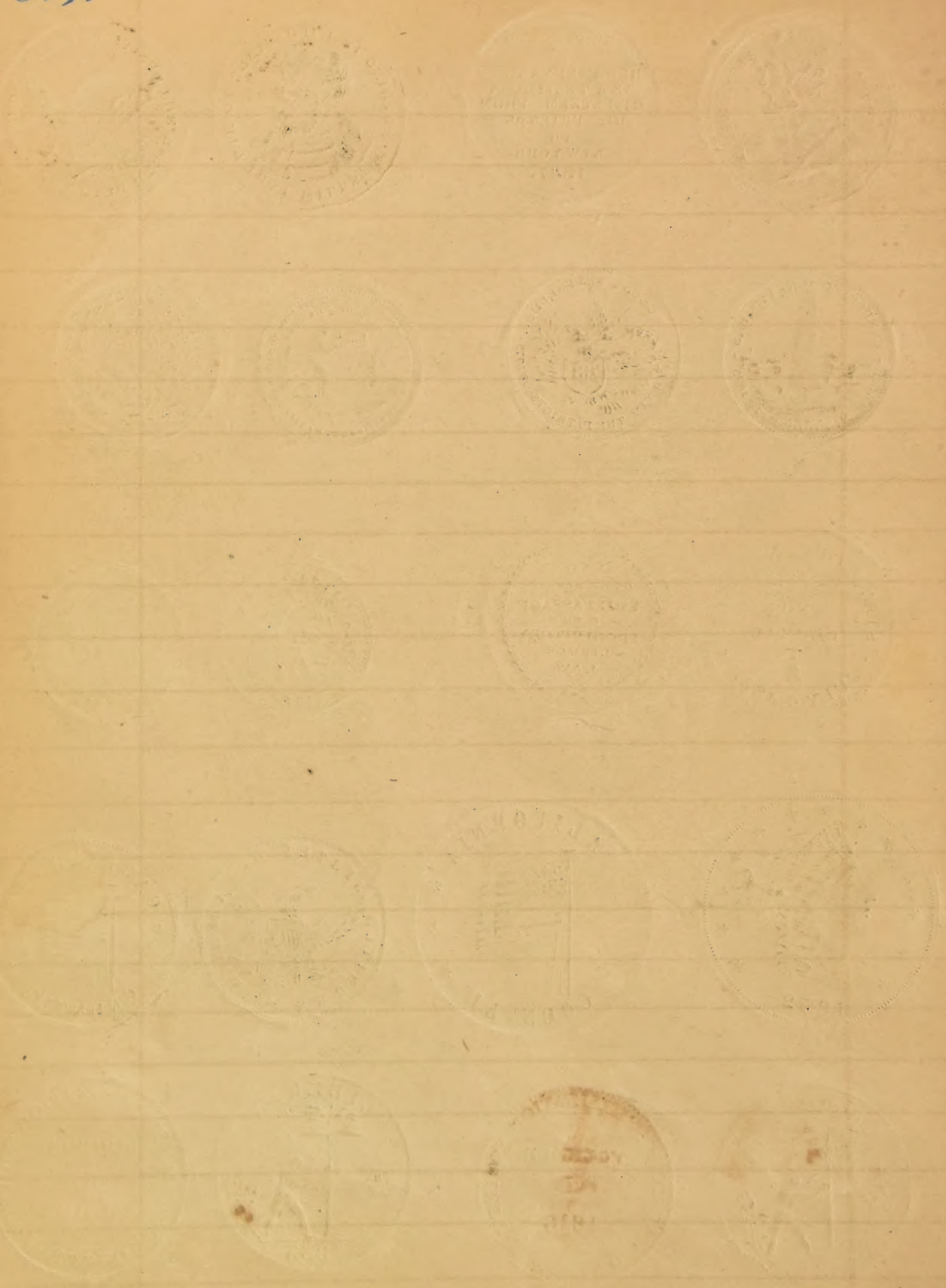


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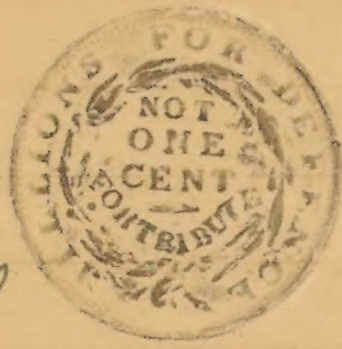






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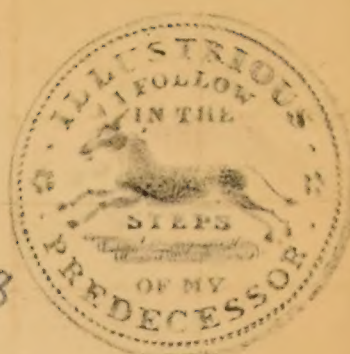
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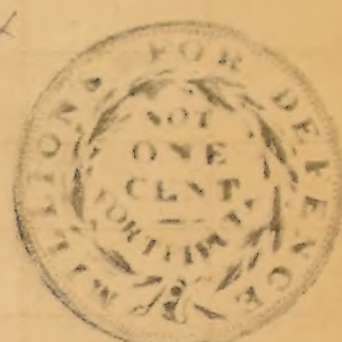
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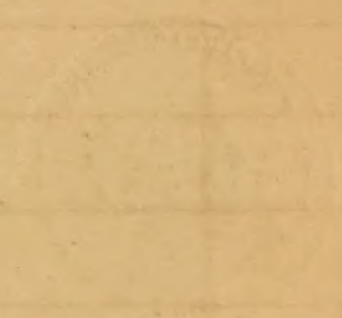
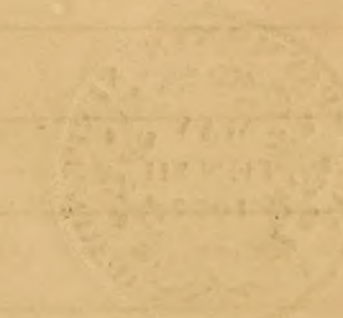
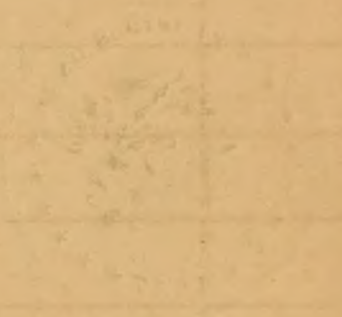
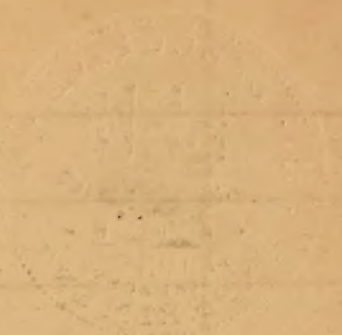
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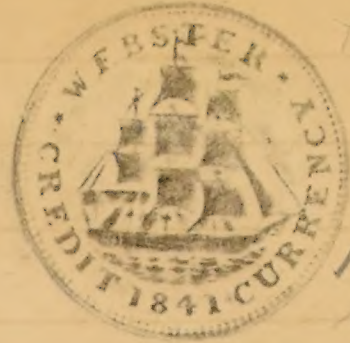


311.





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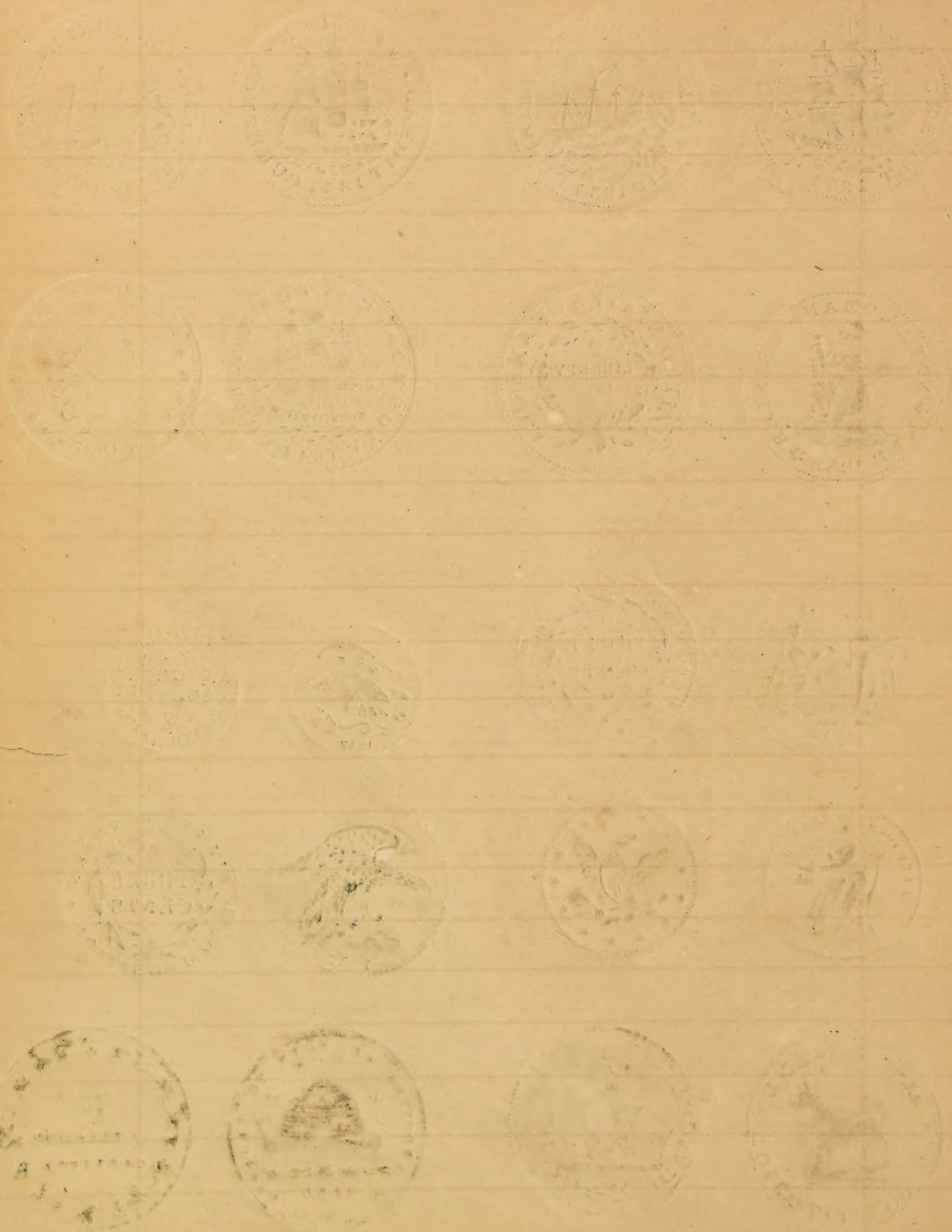


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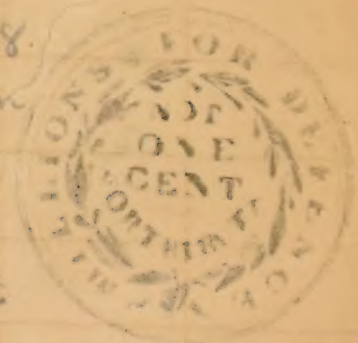
111.



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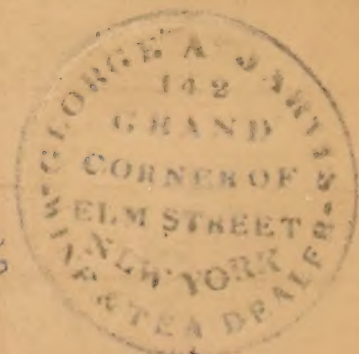
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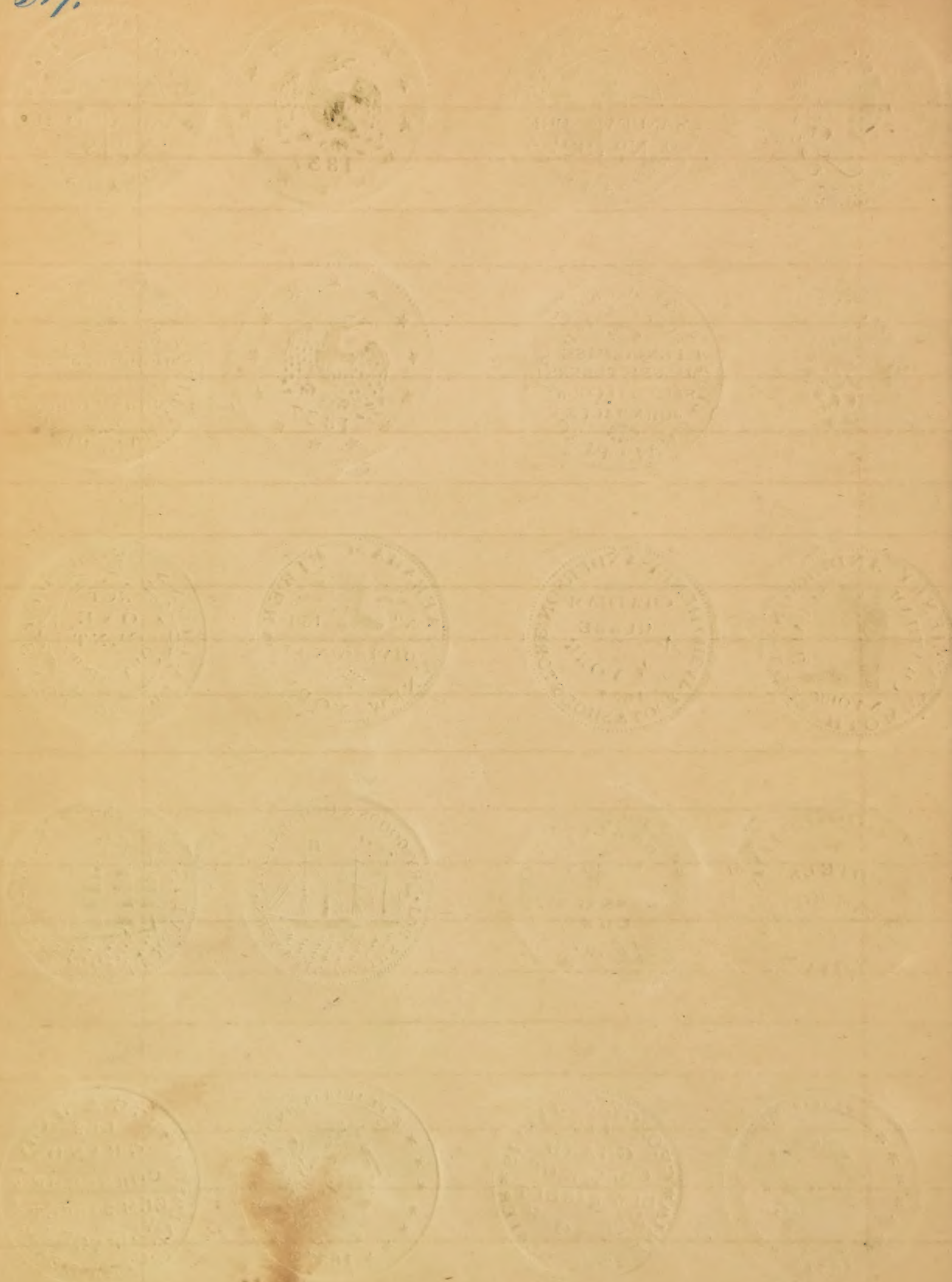


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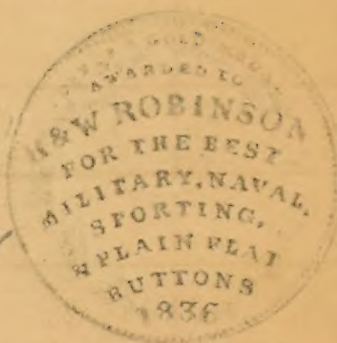
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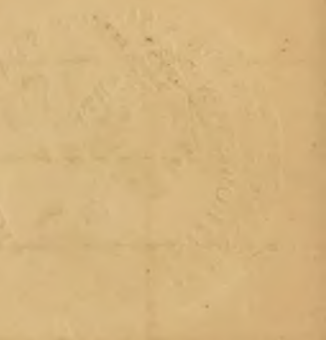
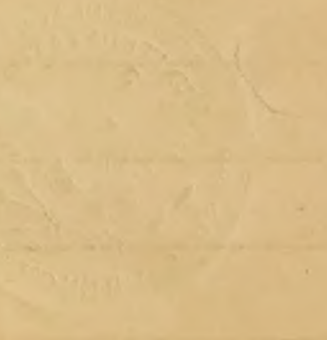
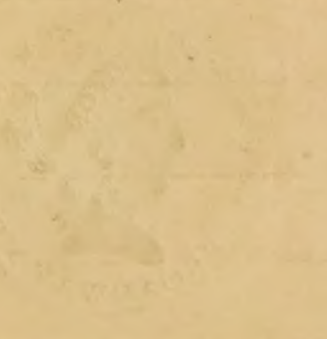
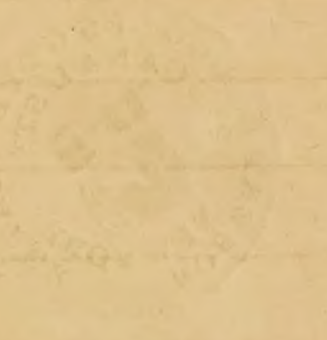
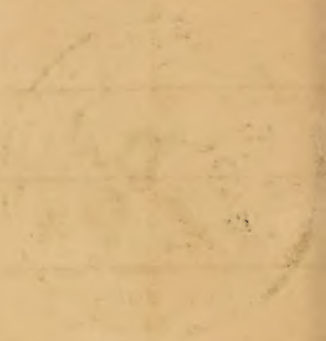
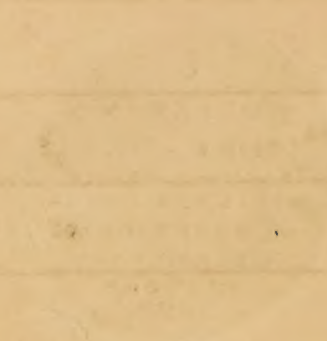
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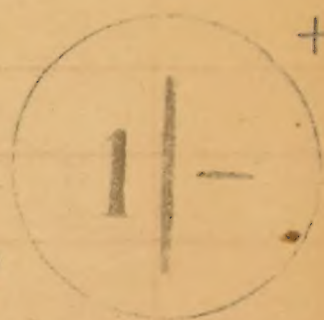
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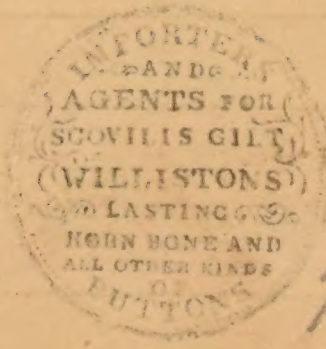
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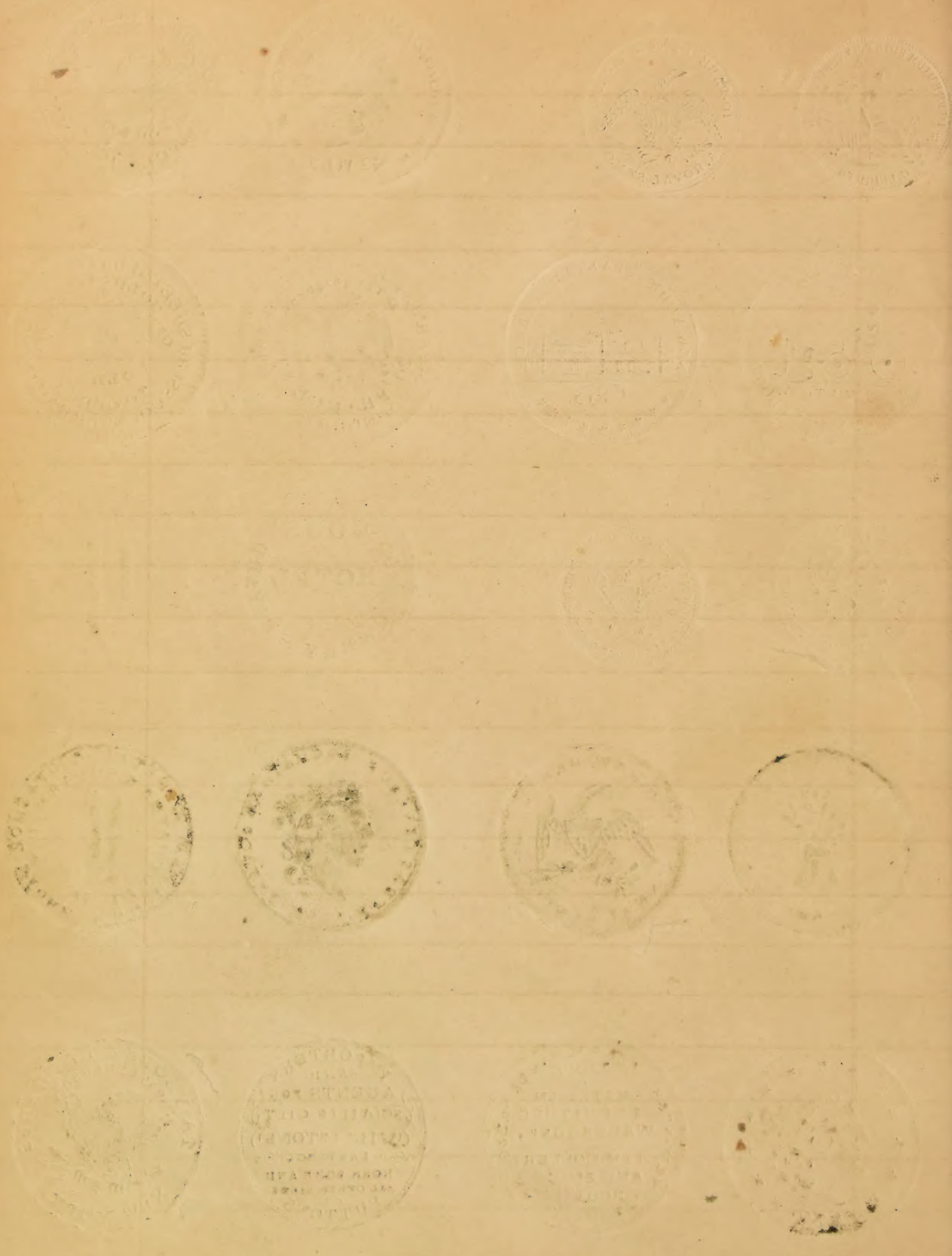
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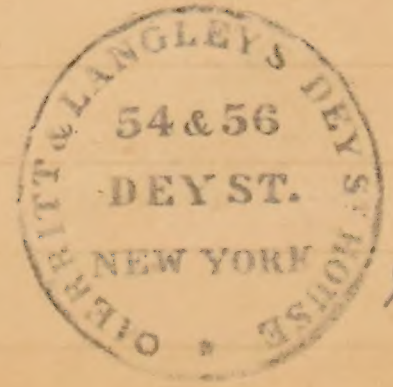
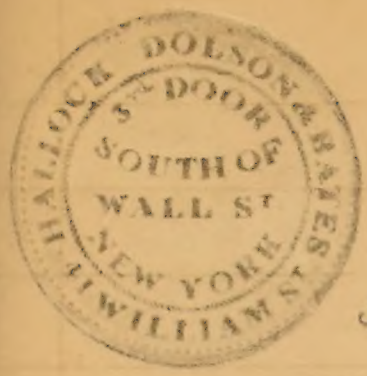


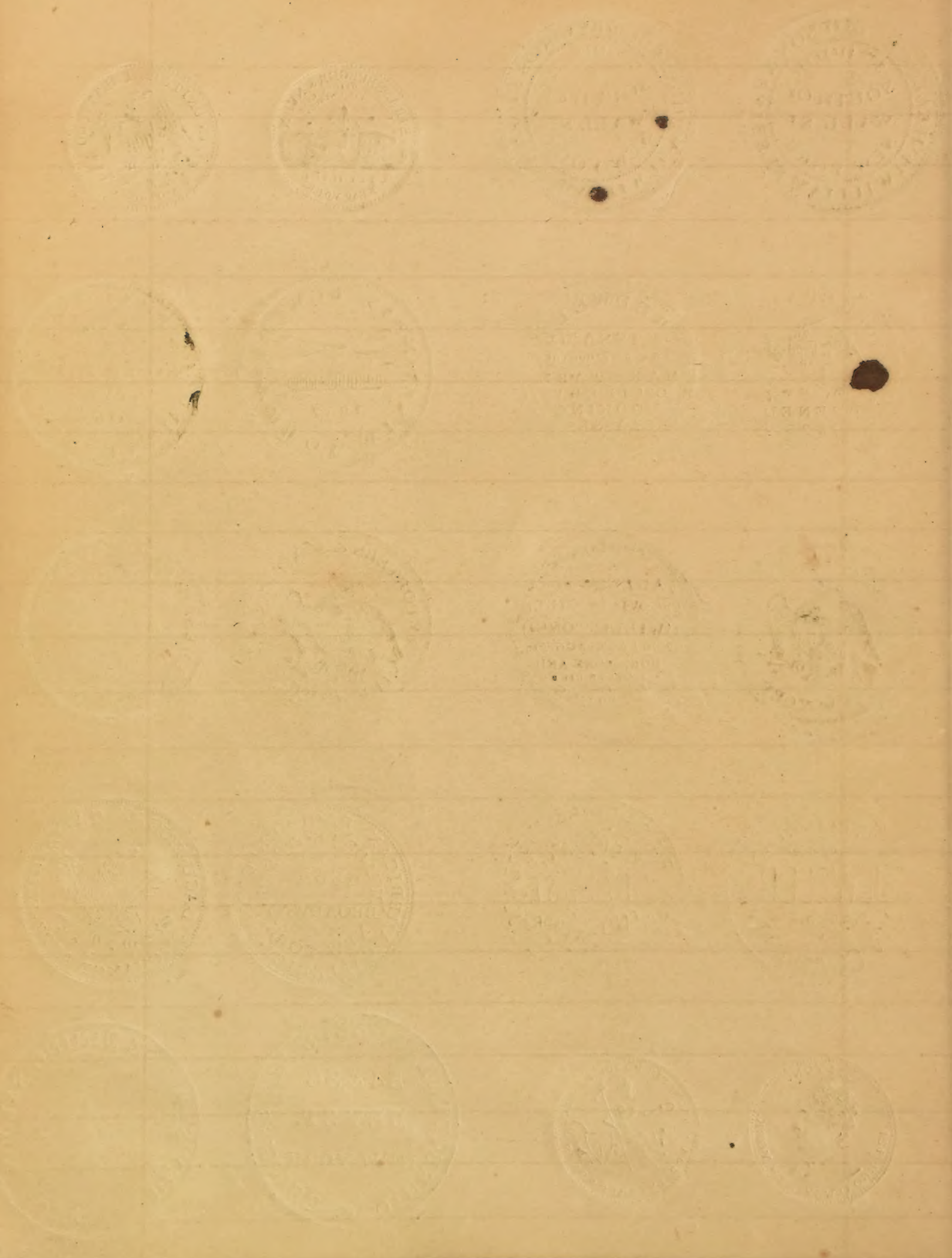
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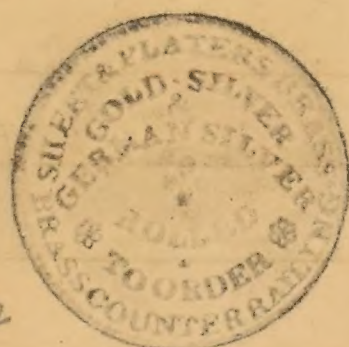


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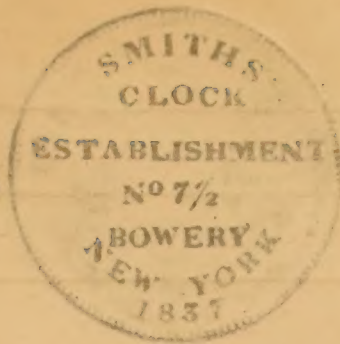




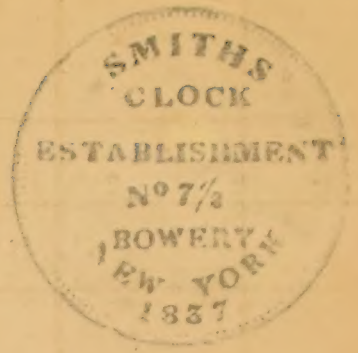
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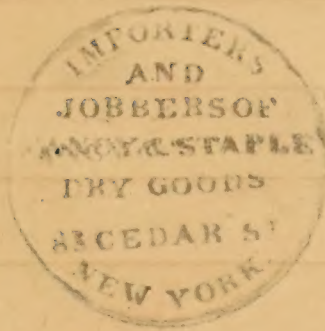
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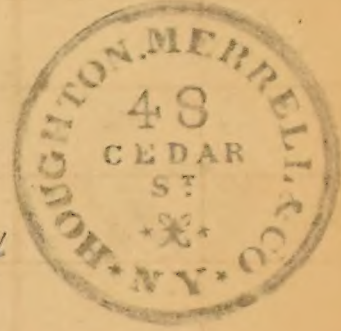
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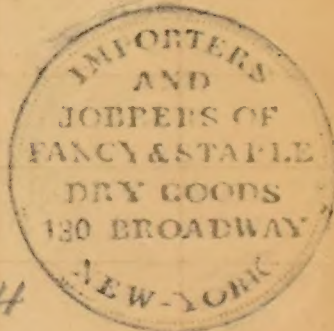
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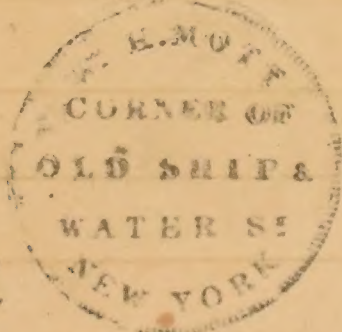
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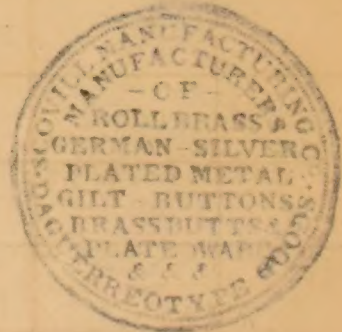
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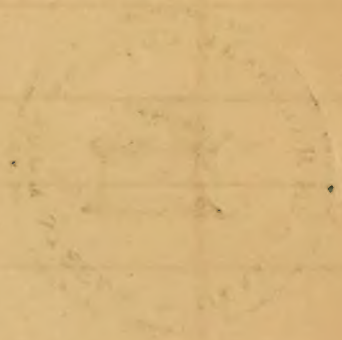
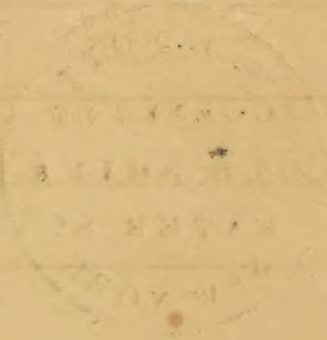
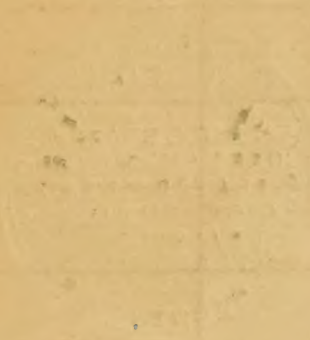
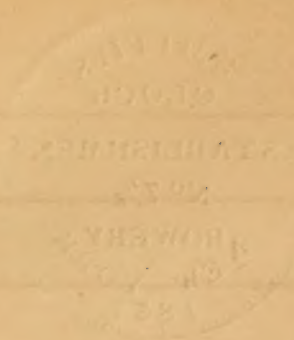
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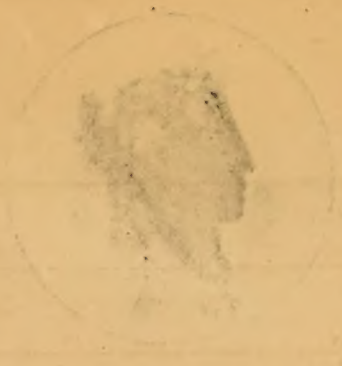


327.





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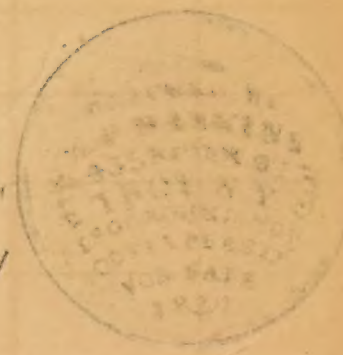
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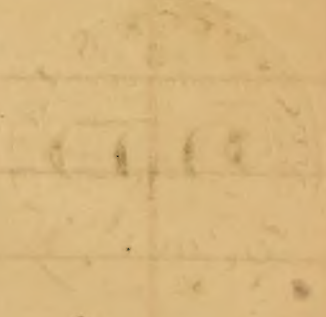
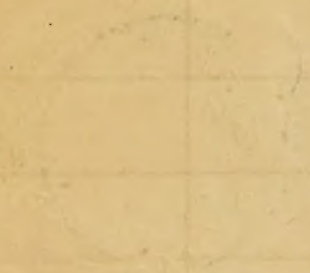
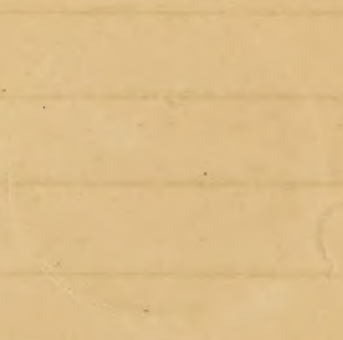
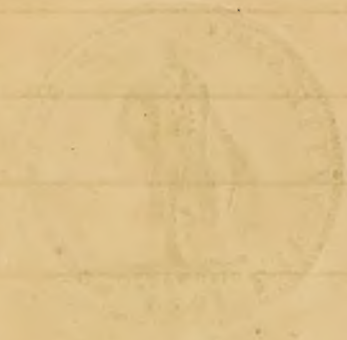
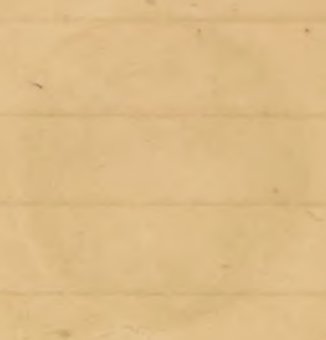
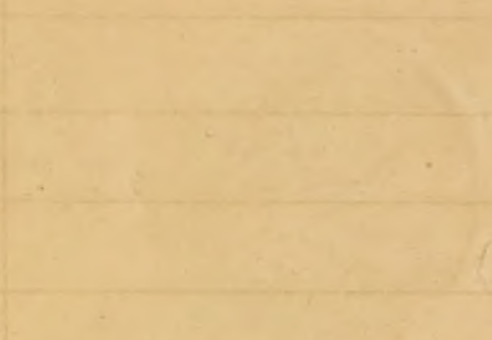
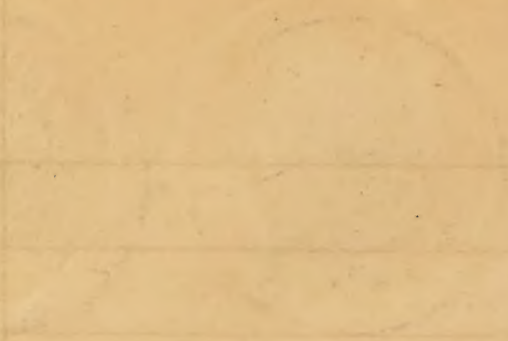


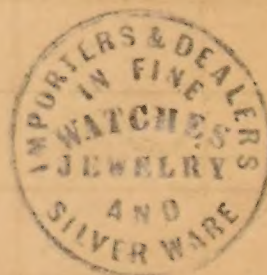
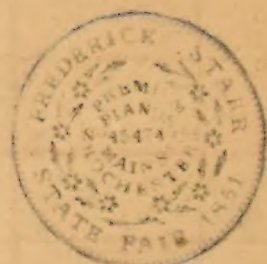
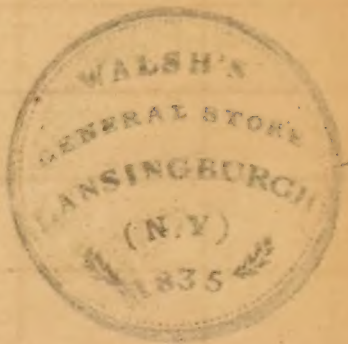
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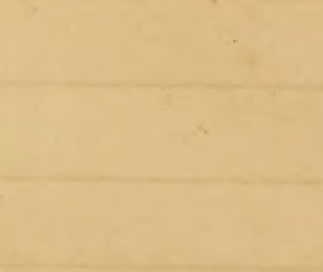
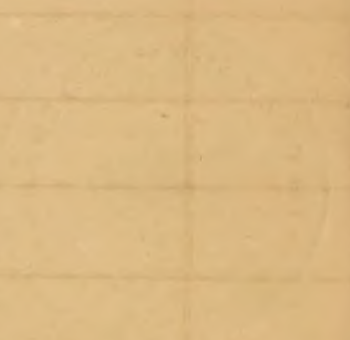
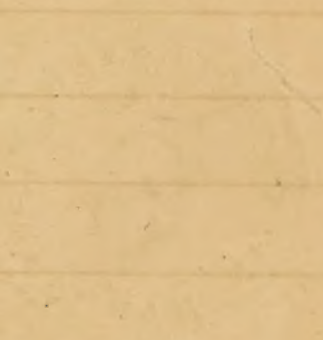
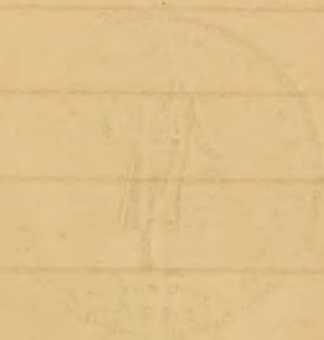


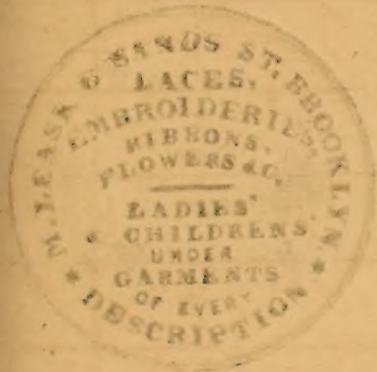
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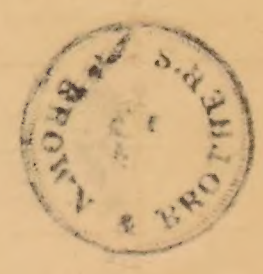
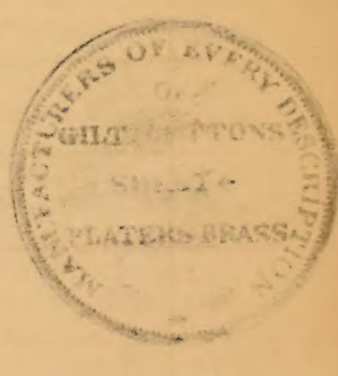
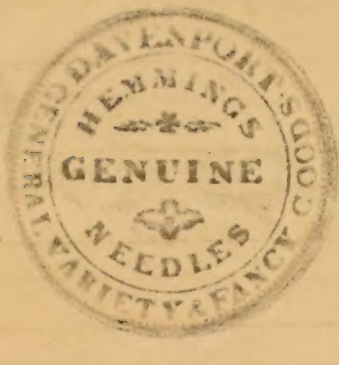
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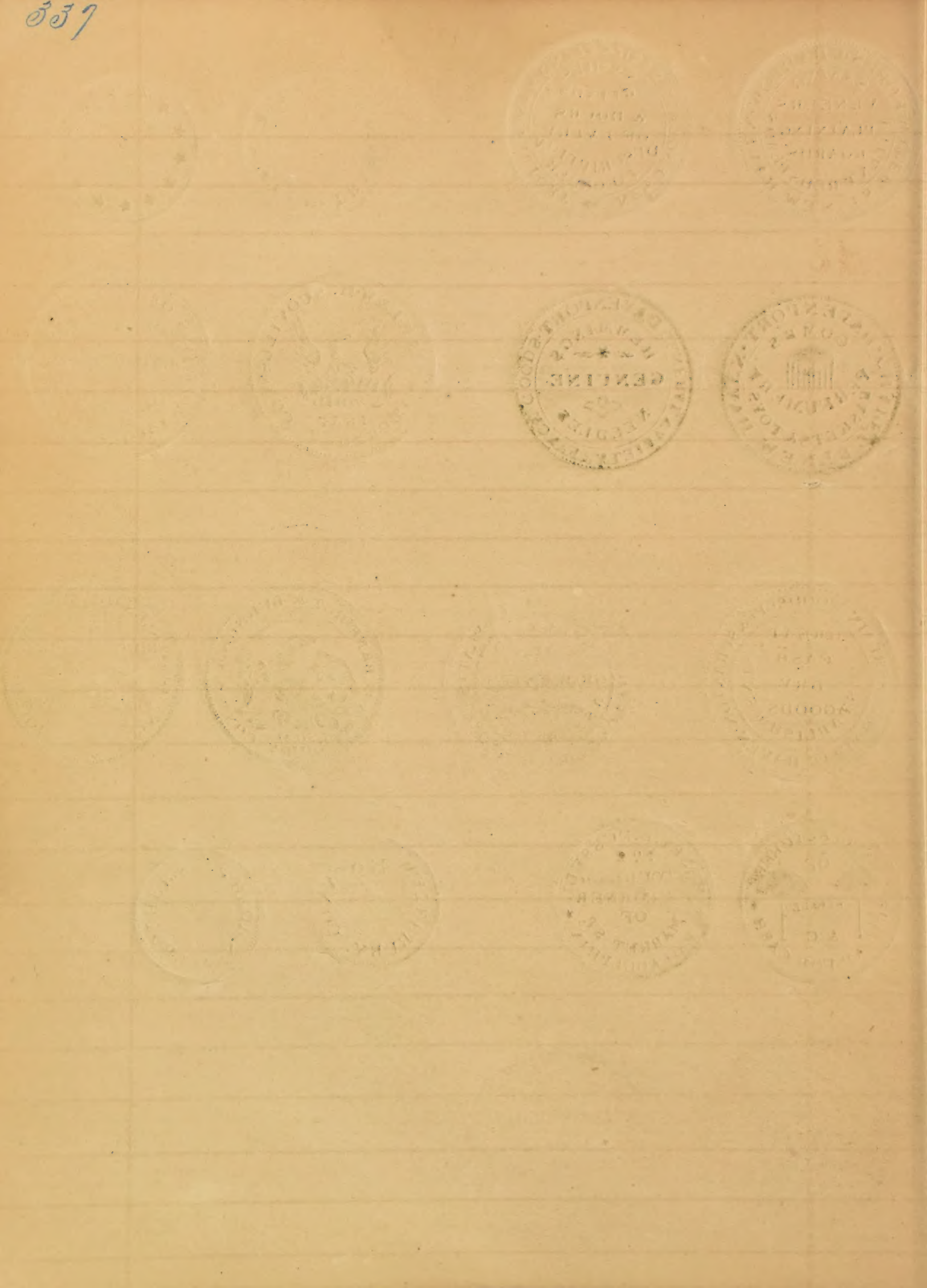
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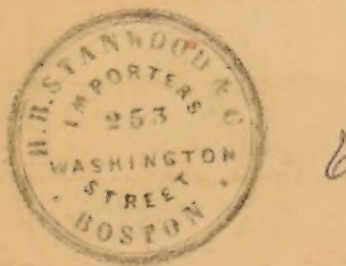
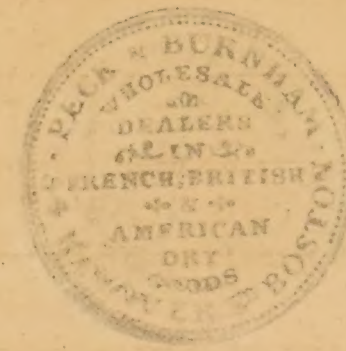
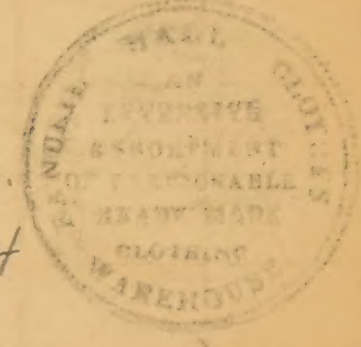
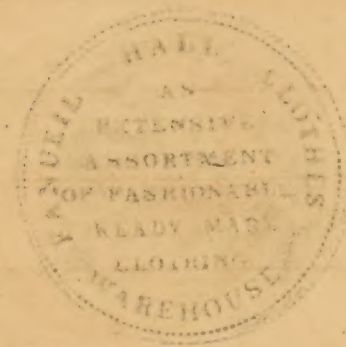
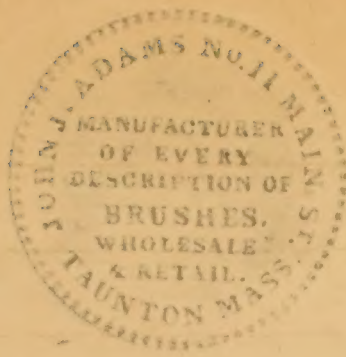


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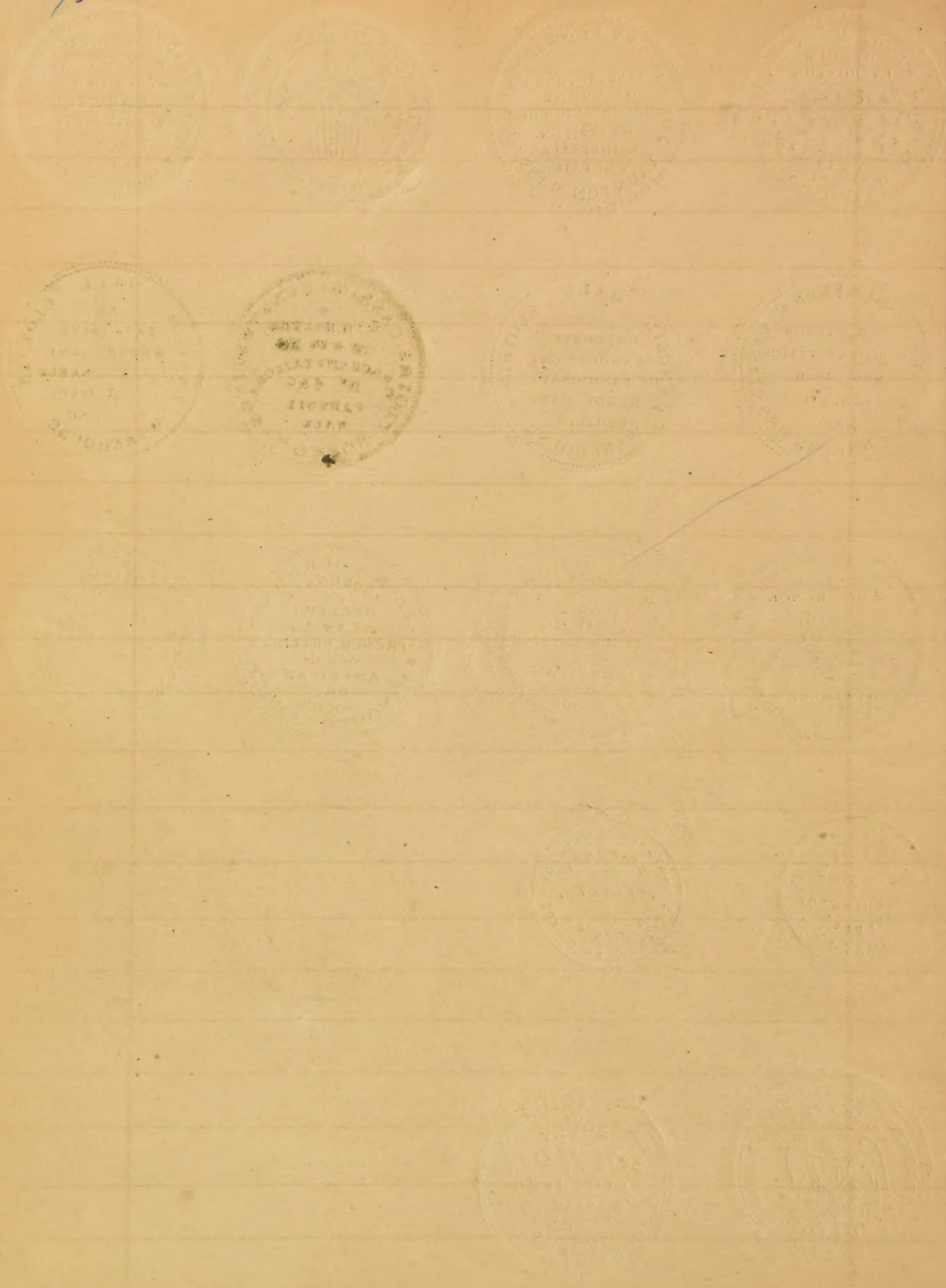






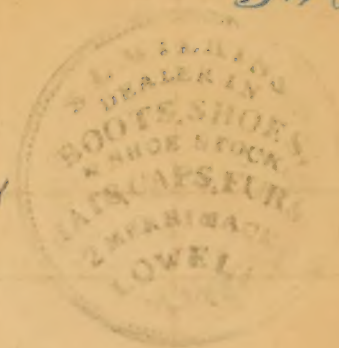


539.





2



N.Y.

2



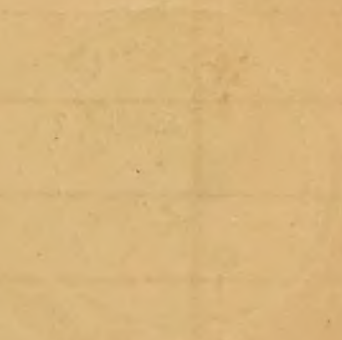
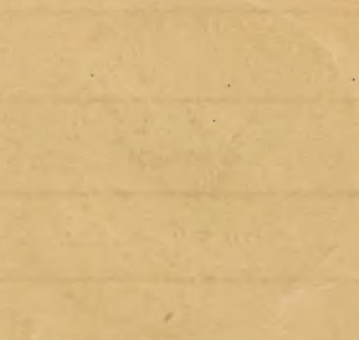
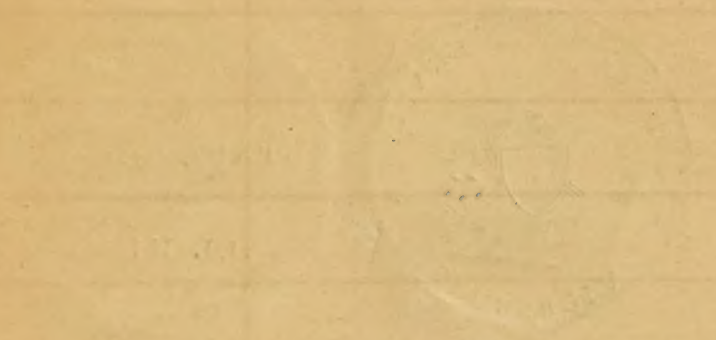
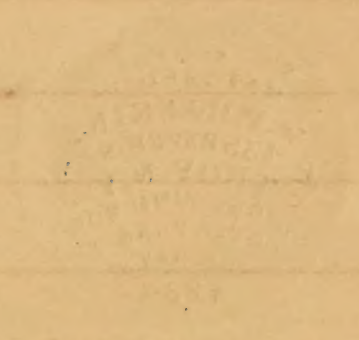
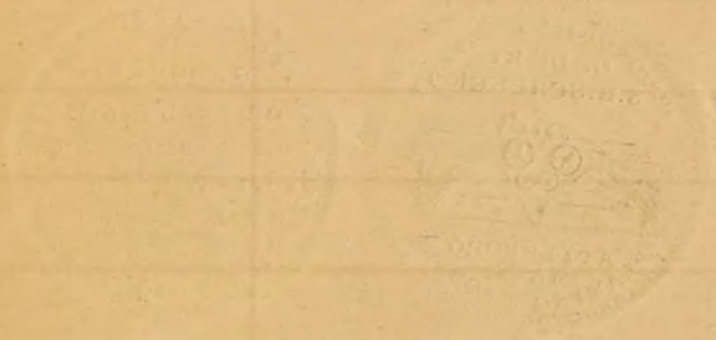
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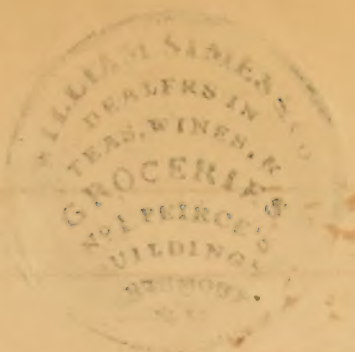


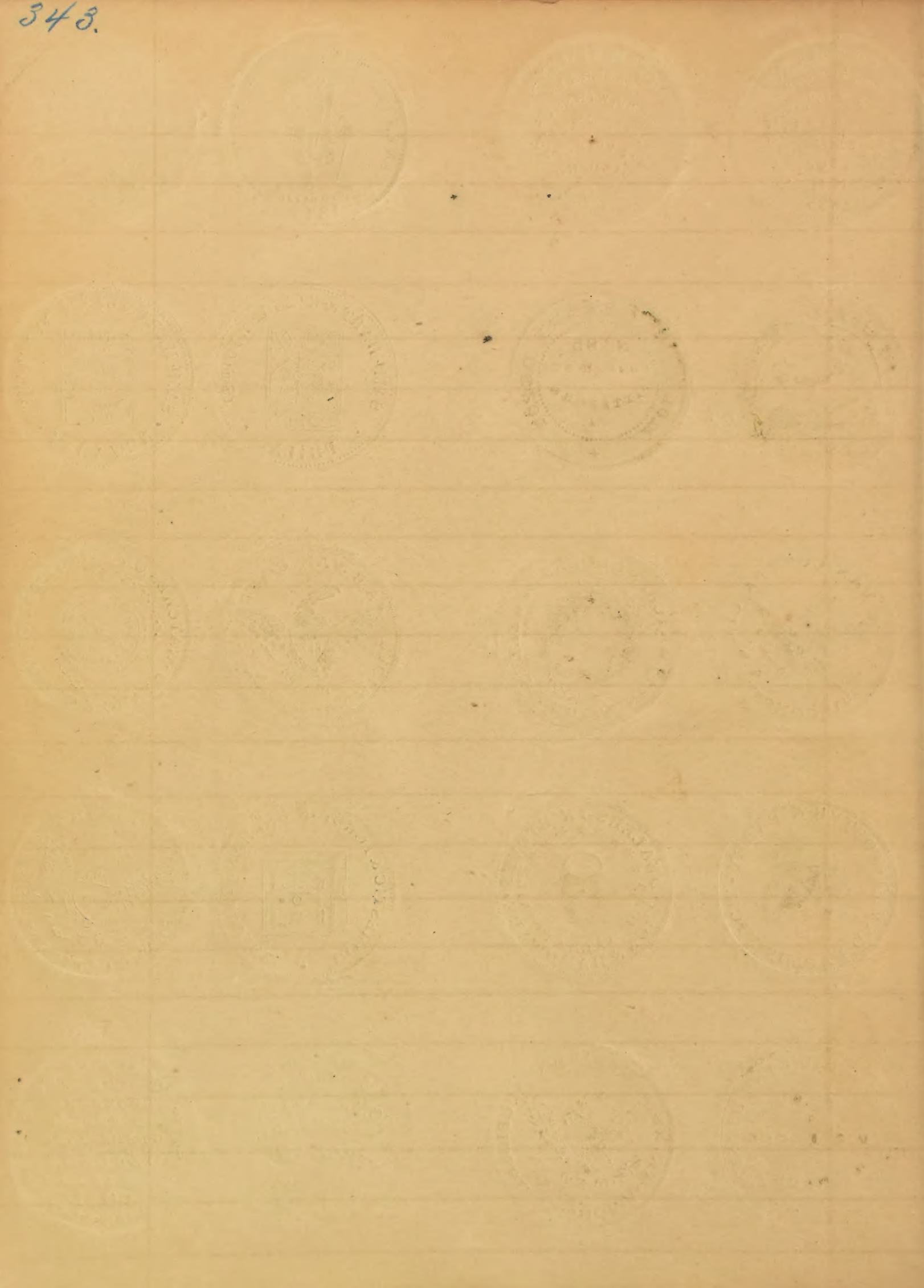
B. Pm.



341.









3



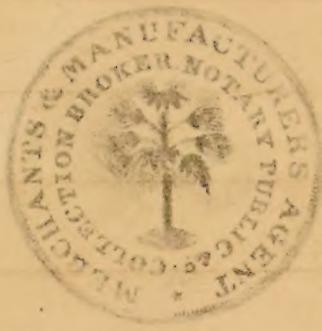
2



c. 18.



2



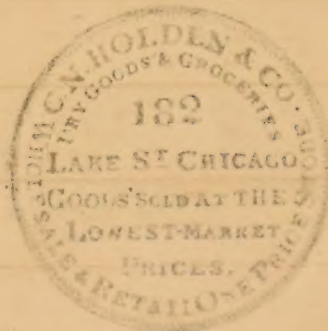
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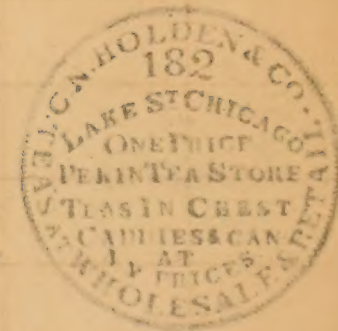
2



4



2



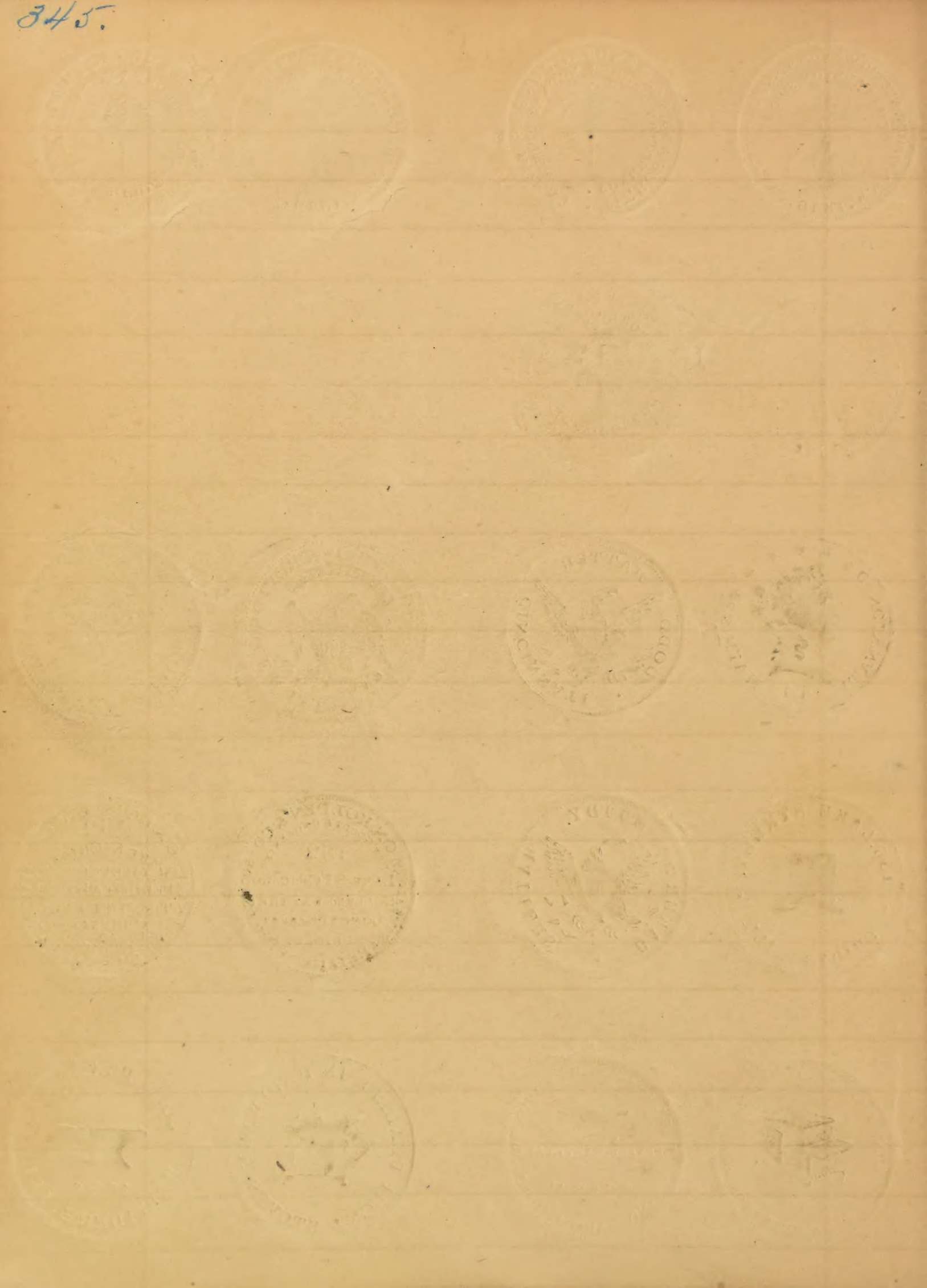
3

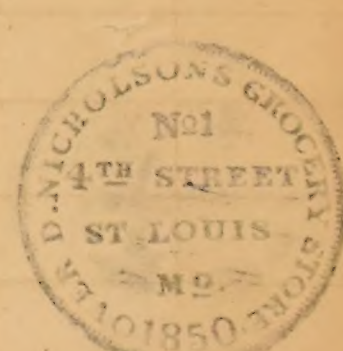
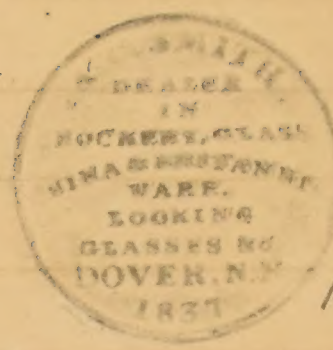


1

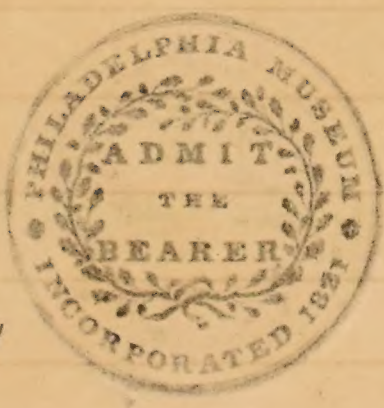
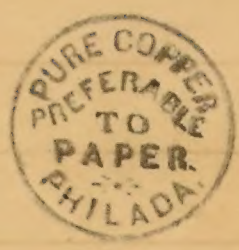


345.

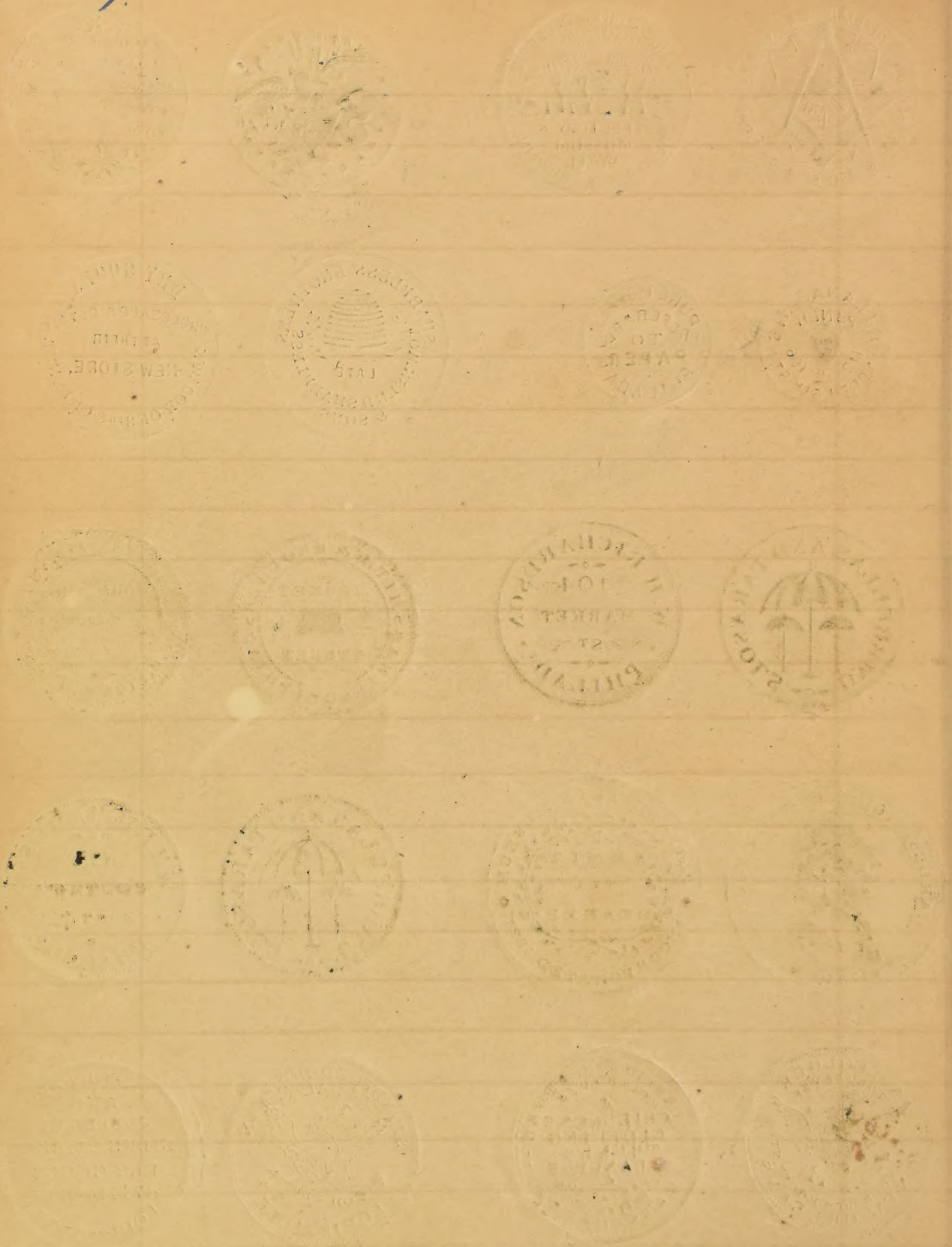




347.



849.

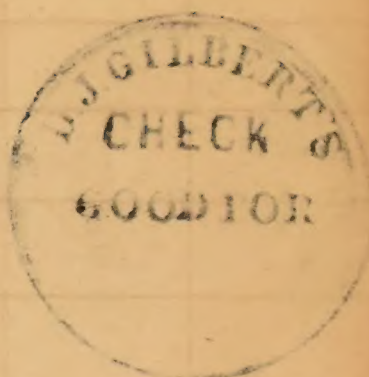
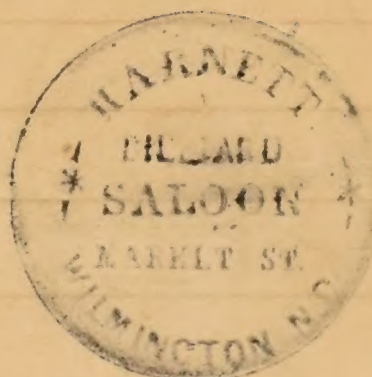




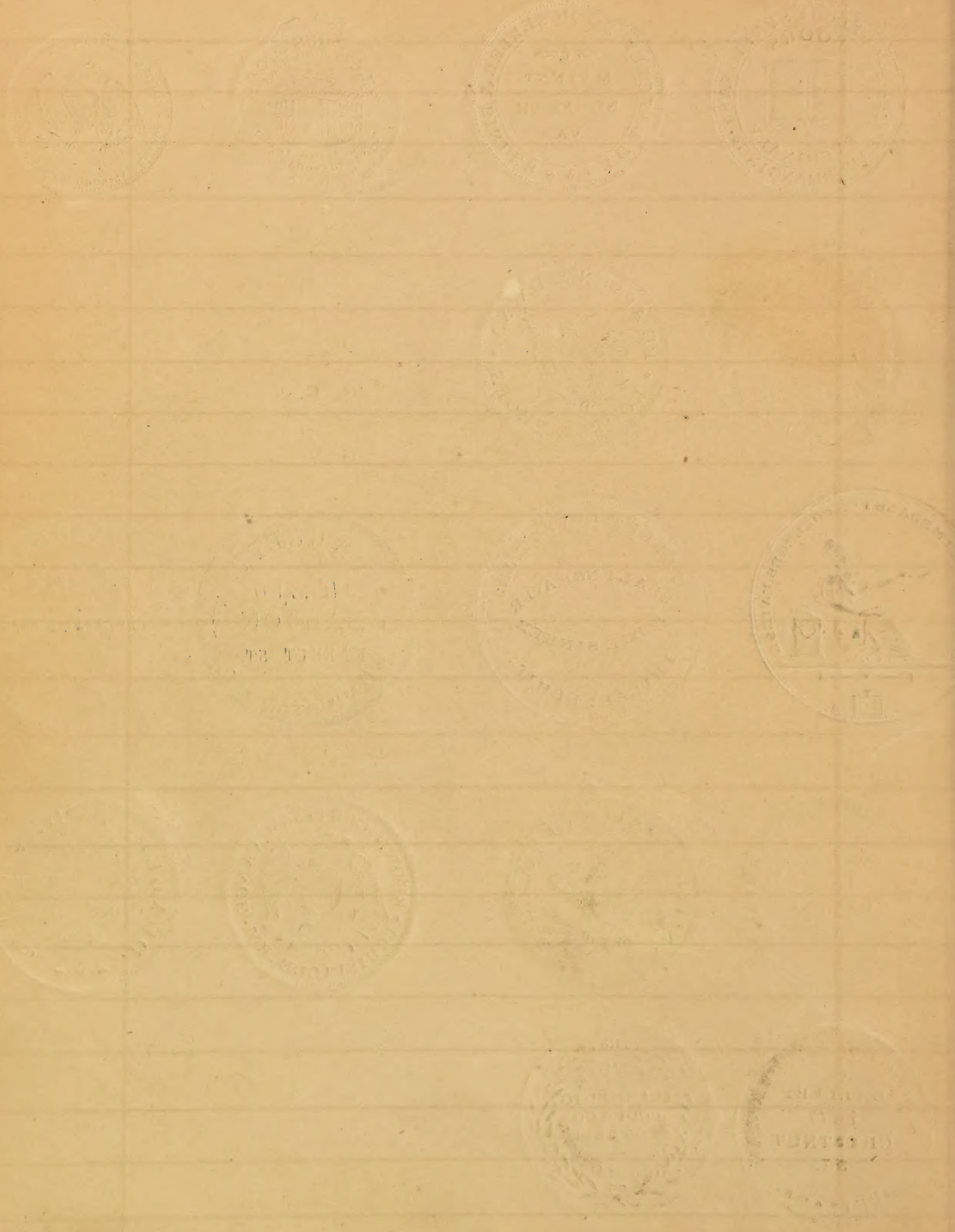
2



3

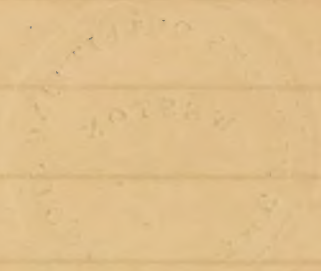
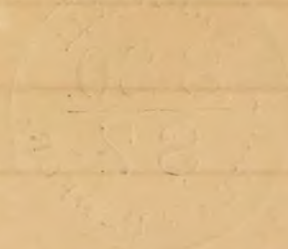


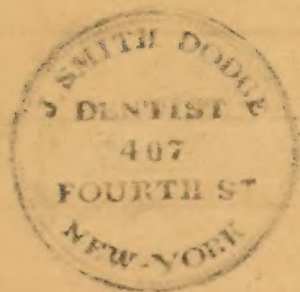
351.





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B. 56.

357.

359.

361.

363.

364
Let me make the songs of a native,
and, I care not who makes this laud."

365.



Oct 10 - 215 20th



pages.

I-IV, 366 (367).

1 leaf not numbered between
pg. 10 and 11.

page 107 wrongly numbered, it
should be 108; pg. 108 should be 109, etc.

A manuscript catalogue of prices is
pasted on rear cover.

no pg.
missing

Collated, April 20, 1915. m.g.H.

C 2 a

Collation on pg. 366.



Guth, Edward ($7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high)

H 93 U.S.

cd.

American Numismatic Society



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